

FBIHQ FILE  
100-12304

SECTION : 4

PAUL ROBESON, SR.

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

4 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBI Headquarters File 100-12304

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

July 1, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

29398

RECORDED - 71

PAUL ROBESON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

100-12304-151

Furnished for your information is a copy of a communication and attachment received from Confidential Informant [REDACTED] JC

b1

EX-115

Enclosure

PCZ:jdt

AIR MAIL  
EXEMPT FROM SHOWING  
OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/CLW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 12/8/90

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

★ JUL 5 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED JUL 5 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 19 1949

TELETYPE

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 43 19 8-21 PM  
DIRECTOR URGENT

① PAUL ROBESON, ISC. NEW HAVEN REQUESTED TO RECHECK ELECTION AND CRIMINAL RECORDS OF SUBJECT AND CHECK FOR MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION AND DRIVING LICENSE APPLICATION. IF ANY RECORD IS LOCATED, OBTAIN CERTIFIED COPY THEREOF. ALSO ASCERTAIN DATE SUBJECT AND FAMILY MOVED TO ENFIELD CONN. IF ELECTION RECORD IS LOCATED, OBTAIN INFO REFLECTING ADDRESS LAST REGISTERED FROM IN NEW YORK AND IF NOT LOCATED, CHECK RECORD FOR ESLANDA GOODE ROBESON FOR SAME.

SCHEIDT

NEW HAVEN ADVISED

END

NY R 48 WA

RECORDED - 142

100-12304-152

JUL 21 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-8-80 BY SP-5 RSC/UM

JUL 20 1949



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 15 1949

WESTERN UNION

WU A017 PD

WESTMONT NJER JUL 15 508P

EDGAR HOOVER

FBI

I RECOMMEND THAT THEY KEEP PAUL ROBESON OVER IN URSSIA

430

631P

RECORDED - 91

INDEXED - 91

EX-28

61 AUG 1 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-19-80 BY SP-5 RAB/CM

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

No ACK given  
100-0-2332 reflects convergent  
intoxicated at time of previous complaint.

and  
mailed

G.I.R. A

b7c

100-12304-153

cc: Mr. Nichols

pk

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO : Director, FBI

July 1, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT : [REDACTED] PAUL ROBESON:

SECURITY MATTER - C

On June 10, 1949, this office was in receipt of a letter which is being quoted below from [REDACTED] who is presently employed by the [REDACTED]

"June 9, 1949

"I have just read the Times story on the FBI report on the Hollywood crowd. I don't know whether you need my testimony, but there is what I know, for whatever use you can make of it.

[REDACTED] Paul Robeson and [REDACTED] were members of the Communist Party before 1935, [REDACTED] As to the others names, I have no exact personal knowledge, except that they were all considered to be at least fellow-travelers who could be trusted by the Communist Party. b7c b7D

[REDACTED] attended meetings of the Communist fraction of the Theatre Union at which they were present.

"When I last saw [REDACTED] he was wavering. He was quite friendly toward me and other Anti-Communists present, which indicates that he was not then following party discipline. He was critical of the work of the Communists in Hollywood, but made it apparent that they were so influential that he did not dare to publicly repudiate them.

cc; NY 123-1537  
NY 100-7125  
NY 100-25857  
NY 100- [REDACTED]  
NY 100- [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/19/79 BY SP-1 CB/19

EWB:KAC  
100-4078

100-12304-1

85 JUL 10 1949

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 10-4078

"I hope this information may be of corroborative value,

"Sincerely,

/s/ [REDACTED]

In connection with the above quoted letter, an agent of this office interviewed [REDACTED] advised that he is presently residing at [REDACTED] and is employed as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was extremely cooperative and expressed anti-Communist remarks during the interview which indicated that he is hoping to see that the eleven Communists presently on trial in this District, will be convicted as well as successful convictions for other Communists who are on trial. [REDACTED] stated that he had no additional information other than that which is set out in the above quoted letter. [REDACTED] Theatre Union which he described as a unit of the Federal Play Producing Project whose members were either Socialist or Marxist, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he considered the above three to be Communist Party members and no doubt at one time or another they held Communist Party membership cards, but that they had never seen these cards, showing proof of their membership. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that at one time [REDACTED] was also connected with the Theatre Union [REDACTED] believed [REDACTED] also to be a Communist Party member, but [REDACTED] later dropped out of this group. It was his opinion that the above-mentioned people became secret members of the Communist Party on the suggestion of EARL BROWDER, who was head of the Party at that time, and that their membership in the Communist Party was not generally known in the rank and file. [REDACTED] stated that JOHN LAWSON produced the last play for the Theatre Union. It was [REDACTED] opinion that [REDACTED] was afraid to break with the Communist

Letter to Director, FBI  
NY 100-1078

Party and that [REDACTED] indicated this to him in the conversation they had together a few years ago. [REDACTED] mentioned to [REDACTED] he did not desire to break with the Party because of the power they had in Hollywood circles and that his Communist group was doing more than anyone else to combat Fascism and Nazism during the war years. b7c b7d

[REDACTED] married [REDACTED] did not think that she was a card holding member of the Party, but she definitely is a Party sympathizer and follower.

[REDACTED] believes that [REDACTED] became a member of the Party around 1933 or 1935, but could not prove the same. [REDACTED] stated that PAUL ROBESON is considered almost sure to be a Party member and was used to great advantage by the Party in connection with his work on the stage and in Hollywood. [REDACTED] had no additional information of proof of CP membership for the above-mentioned people other than that set out above which is being furnished to the Bureau for their information.



SAC, NEW YORK

Director, FBI

July 22, 1949

PAUL ROBESON;

SECURITY MATTER - C

RE New York Letter dated July 1, 1949, captioned as above.

If you have not already done so you should make the information contained in that letter available to the Los Angeles and New Haven Divisions inasmuch as subjects mentioned therein are subjects of investigation by those offices. Los Angeles is origin in investigations on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is the subject of a closed investigation in which New Haven is origin.

cc: Los Angeles  
cc: New Haven

LGD:jdt

~~100-7646~~  
100-10304 - ✓  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTIONS  
JUL 22, 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/6/71 BY 8-129/96

234  
60 AUG 5-1949

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 100-10304-2

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET5

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
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\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

Bureau file 100-12305-154

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 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

American Embassy  
1, Grosvenor Square  
London, W.1  
June 23, 1949

~~SECRET MATERIAL ATTACHED~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL AIR POUCH~~

Director, FBI  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Re: PAUL ROBESON  
SECURITY MATTER - C

Reference previous correspondence regarding the above-captioned matter, terminating with my letter dated June 8, 1949, forwarding a news item which appeared in the Polish Press regarding Subject and which was made available to me by [REDACTED] ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN

Very truly yours,

*J. A. Cimperman*

J. A. Cimperman  
Legal Attache

JAC:CFJ  
100-0  
Enclosure

RECORDED - 52

INDEXED - 52

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP5 RSG/LLW  
REASON: FCIM 11, 1-2.4.2 2.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 12/1/90

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_



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FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-155 (Enclosure)

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

August 2, 1949

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBSON  
SECURITY MATTER - C  
Bureau File #100-12304

RECORDED - 52

100-12304-155

For your information there is attached photostatic copies of a letter dated June 23, 1949, from Mr. J. A. Cimperman, Legal Attache in London [REDACTED]

b7D

Enclosure

MET:jdt

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 K26/KH

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 13

★ AUG 2 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

AUG 11 1949



cc: Mr. L  
Mr. Fletcher

August 2, 1949

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Harry Hawkins Vaughan  
Military Aide to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Vaughan:

The following information has been received which I thought would be of interest to the President and you:

A reliable source advised that [redacted] an official of the United Public Workers of America - CIO, has stated that Paul Robeson will come to Washington, D. C., on August 3, 1949, and assist in a picket line to be set up at the White House on August 4, 1949. This picket line is in protest of the alleged racial segregation at the Bureau of Engraving, Treasury Department. Indications are that Robeson will hold a press conference for Negro press representatives and an additional one for other representatives of the press. These conferences, according to this source, will probably be held prior to the regular White House press conference on Thursday, August 4, 1949.

In the event further pertinent information is received in this regard, you will be promptly advised.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/18/80 BY SP-5 RSB/clm

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YER  
MAY 16 1977

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
BY  
SPECIAL MESSENGER  
★ AUG 2 1949 RECORDED - 115  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

EX-9 100-12304-15/6  
F B I  
45 AUG 8 1949

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI AIR MAIL  
 FROM : SAC, San Francisco  
 SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON  
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: 9-12-49

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

To RRB

HM  
om

b1

reported that at a meeting

was asked, "What about PAUL ROBESON?"

b7E

He replied, "It was originally set for September 30th in Los Angeles, and the week following that in San Francisco. San Francisco has decided that they do not want him--that there is not enough time to prepare for him. BILL (TAYLOR in Los Angeles) said that they are not sure yet if they have Wrigley Field. I guess they are still going through with it in L. A."

The foregoing is submitted for your information.

cc - Los Angeles

JGS:mes

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
 OTHERWISE

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/clm  
 REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
 DATE OF REVIEW 12/8/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED - 93

INDEXED - 93

1100-12304-157

5 SEP 14 1949

2-16

FBI

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher *HBF*  
 FROM : E. F. Linberg *EFL*  
 SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON  
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: September 10, 1949

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE:

To record a telephone call from [REDACTED] stating that he was not in favor of the principles of Paul Robeson.

BACKGROUND:

[REDACTED] telephonically advised at 7:15 p. m. today that he was "drunk" and that he wanted to let the Bureau know what he thought of PAUL ROBESON. [REDACTED] cursed ROBESON and stated that he thought someone should "get" him.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] had formerly worked for Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

[REDACTED] advised that he has had conversations with Assistant Director Nichols about his organization the [REDACTED] complimented the Bureau on its excellent work and personnel.

STATUS:

Closed.

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the fact [REDACTED] had no specific information to offer no action is necessary.

EFL/wfb

INDEXED - 28

100-12304-158  
 F B I  
 3 SEP 15 1949

ADDENDUM

[REDACTED] called again Sunday evening Sept. 11, 1949 and this time in addition to cursing PAUL ROBESON went into a tirade against the Catholic religion. He appeared to be highly intoxicated. He called at 6:00 p.m.

SEP 21 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 12/18/80 BY SP-5 JSG/CM

18

b7C

[REDACTED]

Sept. 6, 1949

F. B. I. Headquarters  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

I think its about  
time the the American  
Legion itself was  
investigated for un-American  
activities when it decide  
who shall sing songs +  
when + where here  
in supposedly free America.

RECORDED - 127 100-12304-159

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 RSC/KM

2002 9-12-49  
64 9-9-47  
ALA

I refer to the national disgrace  
of the Robeson affair

near Peekskill N.Y.  
this Post week.

It seems that  
Hitler (the American  
League) has already  
won the war!

→ S; nearly

b7c

SH-17

SEP 7 1949

RECEIVED  
REGISTRATION SECTION

SEP 7 11 03 '49

4/6

11/



September 12, 1949

RECORDED - 127  
INDEXED - 127

100-12304-159

Dear Madam:

Your letter dated September 6, 1949, has been received and is being made a matter of record in the files of this Bureau.

Very truly yours,

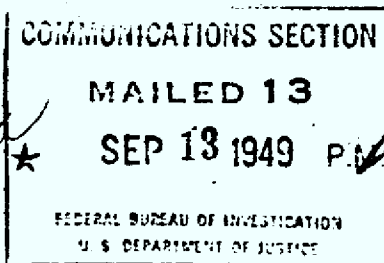
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

NOTE: Correspondent protests action allegedly taken by the American Legion in connection with the Paul Robeson riots at Peekskill, New York, recently. She says this is a "free America." No identifiable information in Bureau files concerning correspondent.

ARA:mcg

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/5/60 BY SP-5 RSG/clm

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



RECEIVED  
SEP 13 5 35 PM '49

58 SEP 22 1949

Mr. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

Paul Robeson

I am a colored X G L of the  
War II and was an instructor  
at Ft. Leavenworth, Mo.

Some of my comrades and myself  
have been having quite a  
discussion over Paul Robeson.

He can not answer questions  
for our people and we do  
not appreciate it.

We would like to have this  
matter investigated and it  
must definitely be stopped.  
I would appreciate an immediate  
answer.

RECORDED - 127

100-12304-160  
F B I

21 SEP 15 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12-18-10 BY SP-5 JSL/K

Sincerely,  
[Redacted Signature]

RECORDED - 127

September 8, 1949

INDEXED - 127

100-12304-160

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter postmarked September 5, 1949, has been received.

You may be sure that the thoughts which prompted your communication are appreciated and I am grateful for your action in making available to me the views outlined in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SEP 9 12 09 PM '49

RECEIVED DIRECTOR

NOTE: Correspondent, a colored war veteran, protests the activities of Paul Robeson and requests that he be investigated.

ARA:mcg

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/15/60 BY SP-5 RSC/KIM

Post Office Box 812  
Chicago, 90, Illinois

September 19, 1949

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Director, FBI

Re: CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from [redacted] and [redacted] to the effect that concerts will be given by the Negro singer, PAUL ROBESON, in Chicago as follows:

September 23, 1949 - 8:00 PM, Bakers Hall, 218 West Oak St.

September 24, 1949 - 8:00 PM - Tabernacle Church, 4130 Indiana Avenue. Dr. LEWIS RAWLES is pastor of this church.

September 25, 1949 - 2:30 PM - People's Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Avenue.

[redacted] advised that the Catholic veterans organization, the Jewish War Veterans, the American Legion, and several Negro organizations in Chicago have been contacted relative to the scheduled ROBESON appearances and have advised that they will have no protest pickets at any of the above scheduled meetings. He also advised the Chicago Office that there will be a sufficient number of police detailed at each of the ROBESON meetings to prevent any disturbances or situations that might arise at the above mentioned concerts.

The local offices of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Intelligence Department of the Army, and Office of Special Investigations have been advised of the scheduled concerts to be given by PAUL ROBESON.

Very truly yours,

G. R. McSwain  
SAC

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YLR  
MAY 16 1987

cc: New York

HBB:AWJ 100-18155 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

DATE 12/1/88 BY SP-5 RSG/SIM

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) DATE 6-30-77

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director FBI

DATE: September 21, 1949

FROM: SAC, Detroit

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This is to advise that Subject will appear in Detroit, Michigan, from October 8 through 11, 1949. At the present time the Civil Rights Congress of Michigan is taking charge of all arrangements for ROBESON'S visit to Detroit. Present arrangements call for a mass meeting to be held on October 9, 1949, at 7:00 p.m., at a large hall located at Forest and Hastings Streets in Detroit. In addition, there will be a testimonial banquet given at the Lucy Thurman, YWCA, downtown Detroit. The exact date of this banquet is unknown, although it will be during the above-mentioned period.

Confidential Informants have advised that all of ROBESON'S appearances will be limited to the negro community in the Detroit area, and that considerable precautions are being taken to forestall trouble similar to that which recently occurred in Peekskill, New York.

The appearance of ROBESON in Detroit, and the activities participated in by him are being followed closely by this office. Of significance is the fact that the mass rally will be held at the building where the Detroit race riot started in 1943.

To date, there is no indication that any organized opposition to ROBESON'S appearance in this area is being organized; although Informants have advised that the local newspapers have inquired of the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party concerning ROBESON'S proposed visit to the area.

Any unusual incidents in connection with ROBESON'S appearance in Detroit will be promptly reported to the Bureau.

EHS:CGB  
100-15889  
cc: New York City

RECORDED - 97

100-12304-161  
F B I

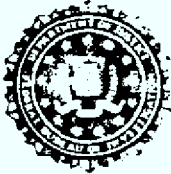
31 SEP 23 1949

EX-15

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP5 RSC/ME

180  
57 SEP 28 1949





Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
500 Widener Building  
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

September 23, 1949

Director, FBI

**COUNCIL ON AFRICAN AFFAIRS**  
**RE: COMMITTEE OF 1000 TO BRING**  
**PAUL ROBESON TO PHILADELPHIA**  
**OCTOBER 14, 15, and 16, 1949**  
**INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Dear Sir:

Information has been received from a number of confidential informants in the Philadelphia area concerning the above organization, which was created to bring PAUL ROBESON to the city of Philadelphia on the dates mentioned. The main feature of his visit is to be a mass gathering at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar Streets in Philadelphia on the evening of October 14, 1949. Details concerning ROBESON's activities on the 15th and 16th have not been revealed.

Considerable effort is being exerted by District #3, CP USA, Headquarters in Philadelphia, to assure a large turnout to the rally on October 14, and tickets are being sold at 50¢ each, including tax, with a special admission of 25¢ each for youth and unemployed.

The CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, the PHILADELPHIA COUNCIL OF ARTS, SCIENCES AND PROFESSIONS, and numerous labor groups are contributing their names as members of the COMMITTEE OF 1000. It has also been learned that the COMMITTEE is occupying office space in the offices of the International Office of FOOD, TOBACCO, AGRICULTURAL & ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA - CIO, which are located at 20th and Race Streets, Philadelphia.

RECORDED - 65

INDEXED - 65

The above is furnished for information.

Very truly yours,

L. V. BOARDMAN,  
Special Agent in Charge.



DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 JED

MAY 16 1977

JPK:MEMCG  
100-29215

cc: New York  
100-33636 (DOMESTIC  
ADMINISTRATION ISSUES)  
100-33143 (CP NEGRO QUESTION)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/16 BY SP-5 PSL/ML

[REDACTED]

Sept. 17 - 1949

Hon J Edgar Hoover

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, DC.

49-1

Dear Sir:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 RSC/DW

Not knowing just to whom I should address this memo so that proper action could be taken I would appreciate your directing this information to the proper branch of our government for action.

This pertains to the wearing of the uniform of the U.S. Armed Service.

RECORDED - 28

100-12304-163

EX-15

SEP 27 1949

10-7-49  
JST  
JST

As a Loyal American I call your attention to the write up that was given by the newspapers in New York City to the meeting held in Peekskill N.Y. by the Communists where these people  
sent on 9/24/49 was

FILE

File 100-12304-163

glorified that snake Sam Roberson.

The newspaper told us that the chairman of this meeting was a person by the name of Spanner who was Vice Pres. of C. I. O. Clothing Workers, that this man wore the uniform of an officer of the Armed Services that day. The question is:::

Are we going to allow these Communies to hide themselves by wearing the uniform, carrying our flag and marching behind some for Protection while they work to overthrow our government. Some time ago May Day Parade by the Reds on 8th Ave New York City I saw many of these dogs parading in the Army and Navy uniform carrying the

Red Banners and singing the  
Communist songs.

If I recall there is a law  
which pertains to when and  
where one can wear the uniform  
of the U. S. so let's get busy  
you have every thing you need  
for evidence (newspaper write ups  
and their pictures) to press charges  
against this Red Spidore Strauss  
the Vice Pres of the C. I. O. Garment  
workers and his underdogs in  
displacing our uniform.

Yours for Americanism.

Vet of World War I.

[REDACTED] b7c  
Sept. 17, 1949

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Not knowing just to whom I should address this memo so that proper action could be taken I would appreciate your directing this information to the proper branch of our government for action.

This pertains to the wearing of the uniform of the U. S. Armed Services:

As a loyal American I call your attention to the write up that was given by the news papers in New York City to the meeting held in Peeks Kill, N.Y. by the Communists when these people glorified that snake Paul Robeson.

The newspaper told us that the Chairman of this meeting was a person by the name of Strauss who was vice Pres. of C.I.O. Clothing Workers, that this man wore the Uniform of an Officer of the Armed Services that day.

The question is: Are we going to allow these Commies to hide themselves by wearing the Uniform, carrying our Flag and Marching behind same for protection while they work to overthrow our government. Some time ago May Day Parade by the Reds on 8th Ave New York City I saw many of these dogs parading in the Army and Navy Uniform carrying the Red Banner and singing the Commies Songs.

If I recall there is a law which pertains to when and where we can wear the Uniform of the U. S. so lets get busy you have every thing you need for evidence (newspaper write ups and their pictures) to press charges against this Red Isidore Strduss. the Vice Pres. of the C.I.O., Garment Workers and his underdogs in disgracing our uniform.

Yours for Americanism.

18/ [REDACTED] b7c  
[REDACTED]  
C O P Y  
[REDACTED]  
FED. BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/18/60 BY SP5-RSC/HWT



September 22, 1949

RECORDED - 28

INDEXED - 28

100-12304-163

EX-15

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated September 17, 1949, has been received, and I wish to thank you for the interest which prompted your action in bringing to my attention the information outlined in your communication.

If at any time you have in your possession specific information relating to subversive activities or other matters coming within the jurisdiction of the FBI I would appreciate your furnishing details to Mr. S. K. McKee, Special Agent in Charge of our Newark Office, 1836 Raymond-Commerce Building, Newark 2, New Jersey.

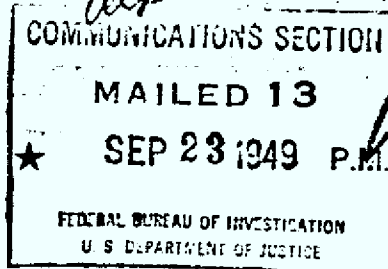
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

cc: Newark, with copy of incoming.

ARA:alp

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP5 RSC

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

September 26, 1949

ROUTINE

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK

PAUL ROBESON, SECURITY MATTER - C. REREP SA [REDACTED] DATED JULY TWENTY-FIVE  
NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE AT NEW YORK. SYNOPSIS STATES ROBESON'S CPA NAME IS JOHN  
THOMAS. DETAILS OF REPORT STATE THIS IS HIS CP NAME. REREP SA [REDACTED] DATED  
JULY SIX, NINETEEN FORTY-NINE AT NEW YORK REFLECTING ROBESON'S CPA NAME IS  
JOHN THOMAS. ADVISE WHETHER THOMAS IS ROBESON'S CP OR CPA NAME. DIRECT YOUR  
REPLY TO THE ATTENTION OF THE LOYALTY SECTION.

HOOVER

W.L. Smith

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP5 RCB

COPIES DESTROYED 4-30-58  
R.S.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 26 1949

TELETYPE

SENT VIA

532 PM

Per

TR

52 OCT 5 1949  
138

RECORDED - 35

100-12304-164

SEP 28 1949

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 27 1949

TELETYPE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

WASHINGTON 21 FROM NEW YORK

27

5-43 P

DIRECTOR

ROUTINE

ATT...LOYALTY SECTION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

PAUL ROBESON, ISC. REBUTEL SEPT. TWENTYSIX LAST. RE REPORT SA  
WHEREIN ROBESON-S CPA NAME IS JOHN THOMAS. ORIGINAL SOURCE  
OF INFO IS MEMO IN FILE BY SA [REDACTED] DATED APR. TWENTY  
SEVEN, FORTYFOUR AT NY. HOWEVER, MEMO STATES [REDACTED] ADVISED  
THAT JOHN THOMAS IS COMMUNIST PARTY NAME OF SUBJ. INADVERTENTLY  
THE NAME JOHN THOMAS WAS REPORTED AS BEING THE CPA NAME OF SUBJ WHEREAS  
IT WAS INTENDED TO BE THE CP NAME. IF BUREAU DESIRES LEAD MAY BE  
DIRECTED TO ALBANY TO INTERVIEW FORMER INFORMANT [REDACTED] AS TO

STATEMENT.

RECORDED - 93  
SCHEIDT

23 OCT 7 1949

END ACK PLS

OCT 13 1949  
NY R 21 2A

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSC/CLW  
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 12/8/90

Director, FBI

October 4, 1949

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA  
Security Measures  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(Bufile 100-3-84)

Re:folet September 16, 1949, concerning the fact that the Communist Party expects violence at the ROBESON Rally to be held at 8:30 P. M., at Turner's Arena on October 13, 1949.

██████████ has today advised that it is tentatively planned that ROBESON will arrive in Washington on the morning of October 13, 1949, and on arrival will register at the Dunbar Hotel, 15th and U Streets, N. W. If ROBESON arrives early enough, a luncheon will be held at the Washington Bookshop, after which he will make an appearance at the Howard University. A dinner will be given for him at the Dunbar Hotel which will be attended by a "select few". It is planned for ROBESON to go to Turner's Arena about 8:00 P. M. He will leave Washington for Pittsburgh the morning of October 14, 1949.

██████████ is presently checking information to the effect that Local 74 of the Hod Carriers Union plans to have armed members in attendance at the ROBESON Rally and further, that ROBESON will be accompanied by an armed bodyguard on his trip to Washington.

██████████ advises that should it appear that members of Local 74 are to attend the Rally armed, ██████████ 20 security guards at the Rally who will search everyone before allowing them to enter the Arena. ██████████ further advises that ROBESON will not be allowed to have an armed bodyguard while in Washington and that should he appear with any bodyguard whatsoever, armed or otherwise, ██████████ will take those steps necessary to completely identify these persons and determine their background.

JH:cl

100-121-6

cc - WFO File 100-17953

cc - New York

cc - Baltimore

INITIALS ON CHECK

100-12304-  
NOT RECORDED  
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP5K30  
CUM



New York, Y, New York

September 22, 1949

Director, FBI

Re: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - BRIEF  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Reurlet of September 21, 1949 transmitting the digest from the official transcript of the testimony given on September 19, 1949 in the matter of the United States versus William Z. Foster; ET AL (C-128-87; ET AL) Southern District of New York, United States District Court, Judge Harold R. Medina presiding.

Attached herewith is the digest of the testimony given on September 20, 1949.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT  
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosures (5)  
SPECIAL DELIVERY

cc: Assistant Director, E. J. Connelley  
NY 100-9368  
NY 100-269 [REDACTED] b7c

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP(S) [REDACTED]  
DATE 6-30-77

SAR/rbj  
100-21752

DECLASSIFIED BY 6080 YLR

MAY 16 1977

100-12304-1  
NOT RECORDED  
73 SEP 26 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/60 BY SP-5 RSM/UM

CAF:REJ  
NY 100-51752

(Foster - Redirect)  
(Tr. 9/20/49)

(Tr. 14,651) The Court convened at 10:30 a.m. with the attorneys for the defendants present with the exception of ISSERMAN and GLANTZ for whom the usual stipulation was filed. The Court suggested that counsel for both sides discuss later in the day the matter of the coming Jewish holidays and agree on what days court should not be held.

(Tr. 14,652) McCABE read the questions of the deposition of WILLIAM I. FOSTER and GATES read the answers. McCABE started with the subject of the change of policy expressed in the book "Towards Soviet America". In connection with question 25 FOSTER referred to the Soviet court system and said with the change of their line due to the development of Fascism, they had departed from the material contained in point 25 about the Soviet court system as applied to the United States. Their position in that matter, which was developed prior to 1945, is that the United States Government is based upon the principle of maintaining capitalism. The laws of the country are based upon this principle and our courts are established for the enforcement of those laws. In our federal courts particularly, men are appointed who will carry out these laws which are fundamentally capitalist. They consider that the courts, particularly the courts of appointed Judges, are little, if any, of a bulwark of American democracy. FOSTER distinguished the jury system from the court system. The jury system, he said, outdates capitalism by several centuries. Thus, although our courts may be based upon class conception of justice and class laws, nevertheless it is possible for jurors, although hedged about by many capitalistic restrictions, to render democratic decisions in the Court. Therefore, while they expressed their conception that the courts as such are class courts, nevertheless they recognize that jurors can and often do bring in just, honest, and democratic decisions.

(Tr. 14,654) Referring to cross interrogatory 26, which refers to pages 214 and 215 of "Towards Soviet America", FOSTER stated that the substance of this quotation is what the Communists refer to as a conception of the breaking up of the state itself, the reorganization of society on a Socialist basis. He said he thought this whole basis is outmoded for the reasons he had given regarding their change of policy and he said it no longer serves as a guide in any sense for the Party. FOSTER said that prior to April, 1945 in his advocacy and teaching of Marxist-Leninist principles he had modified the position he expressed in his book "From Bryan to Stalin" with particular reference to the quotations appearing in cross interrogatories 29 to 31. He said this book, written twelve years ago, was written in a period of transition from their old to new policy. It, therefore, contains many elements of the old line and is no longer used as a guide by the CP in the shaping of policy. It has a certain value, however, and if it is used in the schools, it is because it contains important historical material about the growth of left wing trade unionism in this country and the formation of the CP. Otherwise the book is politically obsolete.

(Tr. 14,655) FOSTER said he had no comment on point 29 as it was covered in previous answers. He said that point 30 is an estimate of the political role of LENIN and is substantially correct from a factual standpoint. However, it has to be read in the light of the changes of policy that the Party has undergone since it was written. FOSTER said that point 31 had been already answered. FOSTER

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/15/60 BY SP-5 RSC/AM

ENCLOSURE



CAB:REJ  
NY 100-81782

(Foster - Redirect)  
(TR. 9/20/49)

stated that the quotation contained in point 33, which refers to the article in the December, 1939 "The Communist", does not in and of itself state his position on the use of the principles of Marxism-Leninism by the CP, USA at the time it was written. He said that the quotation in point 33 from the article "Lenin and Stalin as Mass Leaders" is unrepresentative of the article because it directs attention to the study of the Marxian classics generally and does not indicate the purposes for which this study should be conducted. Marxism-Leninism is a world point of view dealing with each phase of intellectual activity. This article was directed to the study of Marxism as a whole and the product of this study is to produce more effective mass workers, better trade unionists, better leaders of the national people, better American citizens in general, and to produce a people who know what is actually happening in the country and what to do about it. The supreme objective of all this teaching and the use of all these classics is the development of tactical policy by the CP. The supreme end product of the study of Marxism is the day to day policies of the CP and this quotation by including all of these broader and more fundamental aspects of the study of Marxism-Leninism and just focusing upon this one picture ignores the very heart of the teaching of Marxism and falsifies the article.

(TR. 14,637) FOSTER was referred to "The Communist" for December, 1939, Foster Exhibit 7 for identification, with reference to the article "Lenin and Stalin as Mass Leaders" beginning on page 1120. He was asked what other sections or quotations from the article are necessary to fully explain the quotation set forth in point 33. FOSTER said that his general answer would stand except that he would add a few lines which indicate that their study of the classics must always be undertaken in the light of the specific national conditions. He quoted, "Lenin and Stalin themselves have given the clearest examples of how to apply international Marxism to specifically national conditions. They have always stressed the need for the Communist Parties of the various lands to know their peoples well; to analyze the national traditions and peculiarities of their countries and to apply Marxism not mechanically but specifically to their native conditions."

(TR. 14,638) FOSTER was referred to point 34 and was asked to explain his agreement or disagreement with respect to the "History of the CPSU" (Bolsheviks). FOSTER said that point 34 seems to be just a recital of certain events during the Russian Revolution and has no reason to dispute their authenticity. The book itself is a history of the Russian Revolution and a history of Marxian thought and action all over the world. In this sense it is an invaluable document for those who wish to become acquainted with the principles and experience of Marxism and especially with regard to the Russian Revolution. However, with this book, as with all other books of this general character, we must bear in mind specific American conditions and in no sense are they to be used as blueprints for the working out of the policies in the United States.

(TR. 14,640) FOSTER was referred to points 35 and 36 and was asked if he had abandoned or modified the position he expressed in his article "The War Aim of American Imperialism" published in "The Communist" of April, 1940. FOSTER stated

CAP:RBJ  
NY 100-81752

(Foster - Redirect)  
(TR. 9/20/49)

that he had modified it with the development of events. Briefly his position and that of the Party was that the war in its initial stages was an imperialist war. The objectives of the great monopolists of France, Great Britain and the United States were imperialist objectives. President ROOSEVELT was a liberal and no doubt wanted to fight Fascism within the framework of imperialist capitalism but the decisive capitalist forces in the country had a different idea in mind. If the war had gone no further it would have been just an imperialist war. FOSTER said that in his opinion had it not been for the entry of the Soviet Government into the war, it would have been another imperialist war. It was the entry of the Soviet Government that changed his general outlook upon the war. This gave strength to the democratic forces of all the world who wanted to fight Fascism to really conduct an anti-Fascist war.

(TR. 14,641) FOSTER stated that in connection with point 37 in connection with the advocacy and teaching of Marxist-Leninist principles, he modified the position he expressed in his pamphlet entitled "The Railroad Workers and the War" published in May, 1941. He said that he modified his position and he thought his previous answer covered this point. FOSTER admitted that as chairman of the CP, USA he issued the statement "Support the U.S.S.R. in its fight against a Nazi war", which appeared in the "Daily Worker" on June 23, 1941. That statement was an official statement of the CP, USA on the date it was published but it did not represent a fundamental change in the policy of the CP, USA toward the war in Europe.

(TR. 14,642) FOSTER stated that it represented a change in policy but not a fundamental reorientation of their line. The decision was arrived at by the application of Marxist-Leninist principles. It did not represent a fundamental change of line because prior to the war the CP, USA had conducted a long struggle against the Fascist forces at home and abroad and had undertaken to promote the ideas of the united front of all peace-loving countries against the Axis powers. The war meant a sharpening of this policy. The war itself made the difference between participation as against non-participation. FOSTER was referred to page 223 of the March, 1948 issue of "Political Affairs" appearing in point 46 which is a quotation of part of an article by EUGENE DENNIS entitled "The Role of the CP in the Present Situation". FOSTER agreed that this article was part of a report on the political situation in the United States and the tasks ahead delivered by DENNIS at a National Committee meeting of the CP, USA held February 3 to 5, 1948. FOSTER said he was present when that report was rendered and as chairman of the CP, USA concurred in that report. He said it represents the present role of the CP, USA as a Marxist-Leninist party.

(TR. 14,644) FOSTER said that the report dealt with the application of Marxist-Leninist principles to the current situation in the United States. He said that it explains and puts in proper context the quotation appearing on page 223 set forth in point 46. FOSTER stated that he was in full agreement with the text of the statement in point 46 but that the text in no sense represents the line of the article. The article is a general statement of policy and this taking one small item out of context

tends to distort the purpose of the article. This is significant because it is precisely what the Prosecution has been doing with their policy. The living part of the policy has been ignored and not included in these hearings. He said he had not been asked a single question about the Party's policy by the Prosecution.

(Tr. 14,645) FOSTER referred to the quotation, point 26, from DEWHIS' article, "The Role of the CP in the Present Situation" and said he desired to direct attention to two paragraphs to show the distortion that is made by the citation of this paragraph alone. He read, "For a people's government that will advance the question of peace, security and democracy! For an anti-imperialist, anti-monopoly people's government!

"What is projected in this slogan, it should be made clear, is a political objective that reflects the united front program which is bringing into a broad coalition all the anti-democratic and anti-imperialist forces including the present third party movement. Such a people's government as here projected, in terms of American realities today, as regards both the objective factors and the forces comprising the people's coalition and third party movement, would not be of the level of development of the new people's democracies in Europe, for such a government on the American scene in the immediate period would set itself as the main immediate task the drastic curbing of the monopolies but its political level would not yet present it with the task of breaking the rule of the monopolies and thereby effecting the transition to Socialism." FOSTER said that it was the intent of these classes, as shown in these paragraphs, to produce the policy that is incorporated in these two paragraphs which he requested inserted in the record.

(Tr. 14,647) FOSTER admitted writing the article "On the Theoretical Work of the Party" appearing in the April, 1948 issue of "Political Affairs", page 319 to 326. He said he wrote this article as chairman of the CP, USA and that it deals with the theoretical work of the Party in the principles of Marxism-Leninism. It explains the position of the CP, USA in respect to the teaching, study, advocacy and application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism by the CP, USA. FOSTER said that they took the position that BREWSTER had forgotten or abandoned his Marxism. He forgot that a capitalist is a capitalist and is interested in securing as great profits as he can. FOSTER said that with regard to BREWSTER he made the point that the study of Marxism would prevent the Party from making these mistakes in the future and that it is precisely in the every day policies that a solid grounding of Marxism is necessary.

(Tr. 14,648) FOSTER stated that the article explains and puts in proper context the quotation on page 321 set forth in point 47. He said, however, that again they have the same tendency to single out all references to Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and to ignore completely the purpose for which these people are studied, namely to work out practical policies to meet the conditions of the workers and the people here and now in the United States.

(Tr. 14,649) FOSTER was referred to cross interrogatory 59, "Did you ever use a passport not issued in your name?" to which he had answered, "I have." FOSTER stated that the basic reasons he had used passports under names other than his own was because of the situation in Europe. It was very difficult for a left winner or a Communist to travel in many countries. Some countries, like Great Britain, maintained a black list and would not let well-known radicals travel through the country. This was one of the major considerations for such Communists as did use passports under other names. A second consideration was that Communists were so persecuted in this country that many felt that they would not be accorded the common right of citizenship to travel if they asked for passports. In his own case in 1941 when he first used a passport under another name, this was the period of the Palmer Raids, the period when the Ku Klux Klan claimed five million members, and the period of the great drive against organized labor.

(Tr. 14,650) FOSTER continued saying that he had been the leader of the steel strike a year or so before. He was not a Communist but had been blasted all over the country as a red by the steel trust in the capitalist press. The editor of the AP of 1 paper, the "Wheeling Majority" in Wheeling, West Virginia, told him that the steel industry had been so inflamed against him that any steel trust gunman could put a bullet in his forehead on Main Street and would not even be arrested. This was the situation and it was his impression that he could not get a passport if he asked for one. He thought that the situation in Russia was of such gigantic proportions that he should study it and he undertook to do so. Many others were in similar positions.

(Tr. 14,651) FOSTER stated that the Communists are being persecuted and denied the most elemental rights, the right to hold government jobs and the right to teach. He said it is a deplorable thing that such laws exist that provoke their own violation such as the Jim Crow laws in the South.

(Tr. 14,651) FOSTER was referred to cross interrogatory 106 relating to the "Foundations of Leninism" and he was asked if he would explain the nature of his disagreement. FOSTER stated that he had previously answered this at length but wanted to add that the sum and substance of the policy that flow out of Marxian-Leninism are expressed in the daily work and perspectives of the Party. The fight to improve the economic conditions of the people, the fight to improve the civil liberties of the people and especially to give whatever assistance they can to the negro people in their deplorable position, the fight to preserve the peace of the world. These are their daily activities. It is on an educational stage and all this talk about conspiracies or about establishing Socialism in the United States overnight is so much nonsense. So far as securing government power is concerned, they have the perspective of the election of a coalition government, a progressive people's front which will have the natural impulse to move in the direction of Socialism. FOSTER was referred to Government Exhibit 2, the greetings to Stalin at the 7th World Congress, and was asked if it coincided with his evaluation of Stalin, in his capacity as chairman of the CP, U.S.A in the period April, 1945 to July 20, 1945. FOSTER replied that

CAS:REJ  
NY 100-31752

(Foster - Redirect)  
(TR. 9/20/49)

in a previous answer he had made his explanation of the whole episode.

(TR. 14,632) At this point McCANN concluded the redirect interrogatories.

(TR. 14,633) SACHSE stated that there was some confusion in the order of witnesses and asked for a ten minute recess. This was granted to await the arrival of the next witness.



CAR:RJ  
NY 100-81752

(Robeson - Direct)  
(Ex. 8/23/49)

Paul Robeson  
Enfield, Connecticut

Transcript page 14,653  
September 23, 1949

BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

PAUL ROBESON testified that he resides at Enfield, Connecticut. He was born in Princeton, New Jersey and has been an actor and singer for many years. He attended Rutgers University and graduated from Columbia Law School in February, 1923.

DIRECT EXAMINATION OF ROBESON BY CROCKETT

CROCKETT asked ROBESON if his father was born in slavery.

(TR. 14,654) McGOVEY objected. Sustained. McGOVEY stated that ROBESON may not have been familiar with court procedure and he asked that ROBESON be reminded that a sufficient time should be allowed for the interjection of an objection. The Court said it assumed that ROBESON understood that and it did not see any occasion to speak of that as yet.

(TR. 14,655) ROBESON agreed that he has been an actor and a singer for many years. He said he began acting when he was a student at Columbia Law School. He played at the Provincetown Theater. The Court interrupted to point out to ROBESON that it has had trouble in the trial when a person asked a simple question that could be answered yes or no, felt compelled to go into a long description. The Court suggested that ROBESON make his answers brief and to the point. ROBESON agreed that he had studied law at Columbia under Judge Medina and had graduated in February, 1923, having entered in February, 1920. He stated that he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Rutgers University. He stated that he knows all of the defendants.

(TR. 14,656) ROBESON said that he has been very well acquainted with DAVIS for many years. CROCKETT asked when and where he first met DAVIS.

(TR. 14,656) McGOVEY objected. Sustained.

The Court asked CROCKETT if ROBESON had been called as a character witness. CROCKETT said that he was not called as a character witness as he understands the term character witness. The Court said it would again sustain the previous objection. CROCKETT asked if ROBESON was not one of the first All-American football players.

(TR. 14,656) McGOVEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if he knew DAVIS when DAVIS was a football player at Amherst.

(TR. 14,656) McGOVEY objected. Sustained.



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ROBESON said he had heard DAVIS speak many times. CROCKETT asked if he ever had occasion to talk with DAVIS concerning his political or economic beliefs.

(Tr. 14,656) MCCORMY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked the following questions, all of which were objected to and sustained:

"Will you tell us some of the occasions when you say you heard DAVIS speak?"

"Have you heard DAVIS speak as a representative of the CP, US?"

"On what occasions have you heard DAVIS speak as a representative of the CP, US?"

(Tr. 14,657) The Court stated it was sure that CROCKETT remembered the discussion of its rulings and it seemed unnecessary for it to repeat them. The Court said that if CROCKETT had something that ROBESON could testify to, he should address himself to it but it was futile to continue the sort of thing that the Court had repeatedly ruled out. CROCKETT said that these were preliminary questions and that he was seeking to establish a foundation for other testimony which he proposed to get through this witness.

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(TR. 14,658) The Court remarked that ROBESON was not a character witness and it could not imagine what other testimony this would be preliminary to. In any event it had ruled them out.

ROBESON stated that he had known GATES for about 11 years. CROCKETT asked where he first met GATES.

(TR. 14,658) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if he had ever heard GATES speak as a representative of the CP.

(TR. 14,658) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON stated that he knew POTASH very well. CROCKETT asked on what occasion he first met POTASH.

(TR. 14,658) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON said he had known POTASH for 6 or 7 years. He also said that he has known GREEN for "some years".

(TR. 14,659) ROBESON said that he has known THOMPSON for just a few years. CROCKETT asked if ROBESON was present at an encampment of Communist veterans in Washington in May, 1947.

(TR. 14,659) McGOHEY objected. The Court referred to Defendants' Exhibit 5x1 and sustained the objection.

ROBESON was referred to Defendants' Exhibit XXXIX for identification, which contains a page entitled "Remarks of PAUL ROBESON". ROBESON said that he recognized that page. CROCKETT asked what that page was.

(TR. 14,660) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if it was an address delivered by ROBESON to the Communist veterans' encampment in Washington in May, 1947.

(TR. 14,660) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON stated that he has known WINSTON very well for many years. CROCKETT asked if he had ever heard WINSTON speak as a representative of the CP, USA.

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(TR. 14,660) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON stated that he has known WILLIAMSON for "some years". CROCKETT asked if he had ever heard WILLIAMSON speak as a representative of the CP, USA.

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

ROBESON stated he has known DENNIS for "some years". CROCKETT asked if he had ever visited with DENNIS. ROBESON said "yes".

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained and answer stricken.

CROCKETT asked if he had ever shared the platform with DENNIS at any public gathering.

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if he had ever shared the platform with any of the defendants at any public gathering.

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked "I think you shared the platform with Mrs. ROOSEVELT, have you not?"

(TR. 14,661) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

The Court stated that it was getting the impression that these questions which CROCKETT must know come within the ruling of exclusion were being asked for the purpose of getting a claim as to the facts before the jury in a way that it had noticed done by other lawyers in this case. It had indicated its displeasure at such things and hoped CROCKETT would bear that in mind. The Court said that the series of questions CROCKETT had asked was bound to convey the impression that the facts stated in the questions are true, despite the fact that it had ruled them out and despite the fact that it was obvious from its rulings that if asked and objected to it would sustain the objections and rule them out. The Court did not think that a lawyer should do that.

CROCKETT stated that it was his understanding of the Court's ruling that he must fix the time, the place and the circumstances so that he could get into what was discussed.

The Court said CROCKETT must know that a question as to whether this witness was on the platform with the wife of former President ROOSEVELT has nothing to do with this case. The Court hoped that CROCKETT would feel that it would be better

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(Robeson - Direct)  
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for him not to continue with that type of question.

CROCKETT asked if ROBESON had ever heard DENNIS teach or advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force and violence.

(TR. 14,663) McGOFFEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT asked if ROBESON at any time heard any of the defendants teach or advocate the duty or necessity of overthrowing the Government of the United States by force and violence.

(TR. 14,663) McGOFFEY objected. Sustained.

CROCKETT said that in view of the Court's rulings he was convinced that it would be impossible to bring before the Court the testimony he had hoped to bring through this witness.

The Court stated that it did not think that CROCKETT should have called him. ROBESON started to make a remark but was interrupted by the Court, who stated that it did not want to hear any statement from him. The Court said that CROCKETT could withdraw the witness if he desired. CROCKETT said he had no further question and asked ROBESON if he had any interest in the outcome of this trial. ROBESON said he has a very deep interest. He was interrupted by McGOFFEY'S objection, which was sustained.

(TR. 14,664) CROCKETT had no further questions.

McGOFFEY said that in view of the direct examination he had no questions. The witness was excused.

GLADSTEIN said that a witness was on his way to Court in a taxicab and requested a short recess until he arrived. The recess was granted.

CAR:HMJ  
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(Beals - Direct)  
(TR. 9/20/49)

RALPH A. BEALS  
1158 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

TRANSCRIPT PAGE 14,665  
September 20, 1949

#### BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

RALPH A. BEALS testified that he is Director of the New York Public Library and in this capacity is in charge of the Circulation and Reference Departments of the Library.

#### TESTIMONY ON DIRECT EXAMINATION BY GLADSTEIN

BEALS stated that he resides at 1158 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and is the Director of the New York Public Library. GLADSTEIN asked how long he has been Director.

(TR. 14,665) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

The Court remarked to GLADSTEIN "You have asked him to produce some books and he has got them". GLADSTEIN said that was right.

GLADSTEIN asked "Now in your capacity as Director, do you have to do with the Circulation and Reference Departments of the Library?" BEALS replied "yes".

(TR. 14,666) McGOHEY objected. The Court allowed a yes or no answer.

BEALS replied yes.

GLADSTEIN asked what the Circulation Department is.

(TR. 14,666) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

GLADSTEIN asked if it was not true that through the Circulating and Reference Departments of the Library books are made available to the general public.

(TR. 14,666) McGOHEY objected. The Court said that it is obvious that the answer is "yes" so it would let it go at that. The Court said that it did not want its ruling misunderstood. It did not know just what GLADSTEIN was working up to but had a notion.

GLADSTEIN asked how many titles of books are available to the general public through the New York Public Library.

(TR. 14,666) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

GLADSTEIN asked if the Library made available at any time from April, 1945 to July, 1948 various titles of books written by KARL MARX, FRIEDRICH ENGELS, V. I. LENIN or JOSEF STALIN.

(TR. 14,667) McGOHEY objected. The Court said that there was already some evidence to the effect that some or all of these books are in the Public Library. It would allow the question, although somewhat cumulative.

BEALS said the answer is yes. GLADSTEIN asked if the "Communist Manifesto" by MARX and ENGELS was made available to members of the public during that period.

(TR. 14,667) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

BEALS said yes. GLADSTEIN handed BEALS a copy of the "Communist Manifesto" and asked if that was available in the Library and if it was produced from the Library itself. BEALS said yes.

(TR. 14,668) McGOHEY objected. The Court asked to hear the basis of McGOHEY'S objection, saying that there had been proof that many of these books are found in public libraries generally. McGOHEY said that whether these books are in the library is immaterial and irrelevant to the issues. He recalled that DANIEL BOONE SCHIRMER had testified that he first read the "Communist Manifesto" in a public library in Massachusetts, and that that part of his answer was not responsive to the question addressed to him. GREEN had testified at length about books he had read as a young boy and may very well have testified that he read them in the library. If that be so that probably has some relevance on the question of intent and motive and on the question of the circumstances under which the defendant GREEN became a member of the ICL and later a member of the CP. The proof adduced by the Government shows that in carrying out the conspiracy charged in the indictment the defendants conducted schools and distributed literature and that they used books by MARX, ENGELS, LENIN and STALIN as instruments not in the carrying out of the conspiracy, but as instruments in carrying on their teaching program. The fact that these books are available in the public library or in college or private libraries has no relevance or materiality to the issue.



The Court said that McCOHLEY was probably right but it could not see that any great harm would come from permitting proof that these books are in the Public Library in New York. It probably has little probative force, but in a case in which so much is made of secrecy and secret methods and things of that kind it would allow it for what it is worth and overruled the objection. It would exclude, however, any evidence as to how many times the books went out and how many people got them.

BEALS asked permission to ask a question.

(TR. 14,671) GLADSTEIN said that the usual custom was for him to ask, but he would permit it if the Court would. The Court said that the best thing would be to answer the questions put to him by counsel. BEALS said that he desired to change his previous answer to "No", the point being that he did not bring this book with him, although it is a book from the New York Public Library. It was produced by subpoena. He said he saw this particular book for the first time 10 minutes before. He could readily identify it as a book of the New York Public Library.

(TR. 14,672) BEALS agreed that the volume before him was the "Communist Manifesto" by MARX and ENGELS and that it is a copy of a book made available by the Public Library. GLADSTEIN asked if McCOHLEY would stipulate that the text of the "Communist Manifesto" contained in the volume before the witness is the same as Government Exhibit 40.

(TR. 14,673) McCOHLEY said that he could not stipulate because a comparison showed that they are obviously different translations. The Court examined the books and said there was a considerable difference in the terminology such as one might find made by different translators. Certain phrases may have different meanings, but since McCOHLEY would not stipulate it was not worth laboring the point.

(TR. 14,674) Mr. GLADSTEIN said that his point was to establish the identity between what the Public Library circulates and the documents relied on by the prosecution. He did not think that an insignificant change of words by different translators should be an obstacle, but if McCOHLEY persisted it would place him in a position where he would be required to subpoena various translators and editions circulated by the library, which he did not desire to do.

The Court said that before GLADSTEIN did all that it would probably exclude the whole business as its importance is slight. The Court felt that it would permit in evidence the fact that these books, so often referred to in the trial

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(Beals - Direct)  
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are to be found in college, private and public libraries, and did not see why GLADSTEIN did not let it go at that.

(TR. 14,675) GLADSTEIN said very well, that he would accept that.

BEALS identified a book "The State and Revolution" by LENIN as a book taken from the Public Library. GLADSTEIN asked if his answers would be the same as to this book as were his answers concerning the "Communist Manifesto".

(TR. 14,675) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

BEALS said "Yes, sir".

The Court asked if that was to say that it was available to the public in the New York Public Library from April, 1945 to July, 1949. BEALS said he was confident that it had been and for the full period, to the best of his knowledge and belief. He said it has been there since 1928.

(TR. 14,676) BEALS also identified "Foundations of Leninism" by JOSEF STALIN, a 1932 publication, as coming from the Public Library. GLADSTEIN asked if his answers concerning this book would be substantially the same as his answers concerning the "Communist Manifesto". BEALS agreed.

(TR. 14,676) McGOHEY objected.

BEALS identified a copy of "History of the CPSU (Bolsheviks)", published in 1939 as a book from the shelves of the New York Public Library. He agreed that his answers as to this book would be the same as his answers concerning the other books.

(TR. 14,676) McGOHEY objected.

(TR. 14,677) The Court deferred its ruling on the objection until McGOHEY examined the book. McGOHEY stated that the book "State and Revolution" appeared to be a different translation from Exhibit 32 in evidence.

(TR. 14,678) The Court said that there were differences. However, the "History of the CPSU (Bolsheviks)" seems to be from the same plates. McGOHEY said that he was satisfied that this latter book is identical, and he was willing to stipulate as to that. The Court overruled McGOHEY'S previous objection. BEALS said that his answers as to the "History of the CPSU" would be the same as his answers concerning the other books.

(TR. 14,679) GLADSTEIN concluded his questions of the witness.

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NY 100-81752

(Beals - Cross)  
(Th. 9/20/49)

TESTIMONY ON CROSS-EXAMINATION BY McGOHEY

(TR. 14,680) McGOHEY referred BEALS to Exhibit 9xL, a book entitled "Outline, Fundamentals of Marxism for Class Use or Self-Study", issued by the National Educational Commission, CP, USA. He asked if this book is available to the public on the shelves of the Public Library.

(TR. 14,680) GLADSTEIN objected as immaterial and not proper cross-examination. Overruled. GLADSTEIN said there was no foundation laid to ask that question. The Court asked if he meant that BEALS may not know.

(TR. 14,681) GLADSTEIN said he was pressing all of the objections and the Court said he was overruling all of them.

BEALS said he could not answer from his own knowledge. McGOHEY asked if he ever saw it in the Public Library.

(TR. 14,681) GLADSTEIN objected. Overruled.

BEALS said he could not remember having seen it. McGOHEY referred BEALS to Government Exhibit 51 in evidence, entitled "Outline on Marxist-Leninist Fundamentals for Class Use and Self-Study", issued by the State Education Commission, Illinois District, CP, USA. McGOHEY asked if that book is available to the public in the New York Public Library.

(TR. 14,681) CROCKETT objected. Overruled.

BEALS stated that there are four and a half million books in the New York Public Library and he could not from his own knowledge give an offhand answer to the question. He would be glad to ascertain the answer but he had never seen it before. He agreed that he did not know whether it is there or not. McGOHEY asked if it is not a fact that the New York Public Library contains books dealing with firearms and their use. BEALS agreed.

(TR. 14,682) GLADSTEIN objected. Overruled.

McGOHEY asked if there were not books in the New York Public Library on polygamy. BEALS assumed so. McGOHEY asked if it is not a fact that there are books in the New York Public Library dealing with murder. BEALS said that was a difficult question to answer. The Court asked if he meant that the definition of murder is not clear in his mind. BEALS said yes, that there are a number of detective stories which deal with murder. If McGOHEY meant that aside from treatises on murder, he could answer by saying that if there is a serious book on the subject of murder they would have made an attempt to acquire a copy of it. McGOHEY asked if there is any such book. BEALS replied that he had never received one and could not answer the question. McGOHEY had no further questions.

TESTIMONY ON REDIRECT EXAMINATION BY GLADSTEIN

BEALS agreed that there are books dealing with the subject of law in the Library.

(TR. 14,683) GLADSTEIN asked if there were books dealing with such matters as court and jury trials. BEALS replied that the New York Public Library is a very curious institution, about which it is seldom possible to answer a question yes or no. He said they have about 100,000 books and there are undoubtedly books dealing with court trials, although it is not a feature in their collection.

GLADSTEIN asked if in the field of books written by MARX, ENGELS, LENIN and STALIN it is not true that the four titles referred to are not the only ones of which he has copies.

(TR. 14,683) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

GLADSTEIN asked if it was not a fact that he has 60 or 70 different works authored by MARX, ENGELS, LENIN and STALIN that are made available to the general public.

(TR. 14,683) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

BEALS replied that as to the intent of the question his answer was yes, but whether it is 60 he could not say.

(TR. 14,683) GLADSTEIN and McGOHEY had no further questions.

(TR. 14,684) McCABE called HENRY WINTON to the stand. He told the Court that because of a recurrence of an old injury to his neck and shoulder he had been unable to carry out the preparation for his client WINTON during his incarceration and for that reason he had asked SACHER to conduct the examination of WINTON. The Court remarked that during his absence a request had been made that SACHER be made associate counsel. McCABE said he made that request because he realized then that he would not be able to carry on. The Court said that it would permit McCABE to conduct part of the examination if he desired to do so.

CAR:RMJ  
NY 100-81752

(Winston - Direct)  
(TR. 9/20/49)

HENRY WINSTON  
1809 Seventh Avenue  
New York, New York

TRANSCRIPT PAGE 14,685  
September 20, 1949

#### BACKGROUND AND QUALIFICATIONS

HENRY WINSTON testified that he resides at 1809 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York, and that his wife's name is EDNA. He said they were married on May 2, 1940 and have a boy 2½ years old named LARRY. WINSTON stated he was born April 2, 1911 at Hattiesburg, Mississippi. He left Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Missouri in his sophomore year. He held numerous odd jobs as dish washer, painter, busboy, waiter, porter and window washer. He joined the YCL in about 1929 and joined the G late in 1931. He became Section Organizer of the YCL in Brooklyn in 1933. He went to Soviet Russia in December, 1933 and returned to the United States in May, 1935. In June, 1935 he was elected Organizational Secretary of the Ohio YCL.

#### TESTIMONY ON DIRECT EXAMINATION BY SACHER

WINSTON stated that his mother's name is LUCILLE and his father's name is JOSEPH WINSTON. SACHER asked where his parents were born.

(TR. 14,686) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON stated his father was born in Louisiana and his mother was born in the State of Mississippi. SACHER asked if he knew any of his grandparents.

(TR. 14,686) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON said he only knew his grandfather, who was born in this country. SACHER asked if he was born into slavery.

(TR. 14,686) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON said that he was. WINSTON said that his father worked in a sawmill while they resided in Hattiesburg. WINSTON said that he attended several schools in Hattiesburg and that they were what is known as segregated schools.



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(Winston - Direct)  
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(TR. 14,687) WINSTON said that the family left Mattiesburg in the Summer of 1926 and moved to Kansas City, Missouri. He said that at Kansas City his father was a steel worker until the depression and then he worked at various jobs, mowing lawns, cutting hedges, and finally became a cook. WINSTON said that he attended several schools in Kansas City and that these too were segregated schools. He said that he entered the Lincoln High School in Kansas City and that that was a segregated school. He entered this high school in 1928 and remained until the second semester of his sophomore year, when he left without graduating. He said he had various jobs while he was attending school. On Saturdays and Sundays he worked as a waiter, busboy, porter and dish washer and in the winter he shoveled snow. Immediately prior to the time he left Lincoln High School he was a dish washer.

(TR. 14,688) At this point luncheon recess was taken.

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(Winston - Direct)  
(TR. 9/20/49)

(TR. 14,689) SACHS recalled for WINSTON that he had previously testified that immediately prior to the date on which WINSTON left high school, he had held a job as dishwasher. SACHS then asked WINSTON what employment, if any, his father had at that time.

(TR. 14,690) McGOHEY objected subsequent to WINSTON'S statement that his father had no regular employment. The Court overruled the objection and was assured by SACHS that he was not following through on that line of questioning.

SACHS then asked WINSTON whether he had worked daytime or night time on the job he had had immediately prior to leaving high school. WINSTON answered that he had worked at night and was asked by SACHS what were the work periods of his work.

(TR. 14,690) McGOHEY objected and WINSTON answered 7:00 P.M. prior to the Court's overruling of the objection, after which WINSTON continued by stating his work periods were from 7:00 P.M. to 7:00 P.M.

SACHS asked WINSTON what hours of the day he attended school. WINSTON replied that he attended school from 8:00 in the morning until 3:00 in the afternoon and was then asked for how long a period he had continued to work twelve hours at night and to attend school in the daytime.

(TR. 14,690) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

SACHS then asked WINSTON whether he finally left high school in order to remain on the job.

(TR. 14,691) McGOHEY objected to the form of questioning. The Court overruled.

WINSTON answered in the affirmative and was then asked how long he had continued in the employment which he was engaged in at the time he had left high school.

(TR. 14,691) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON answered he didn't recall the exact time but thought it had been until the summer of 1930. In response to questions concerning his later employments, he stated that he had secured a position as a trainer for a long-distance runner in connection with the runner's preparation for a 500 mile relay race from Montreal to Quebec and back. After completing that work he said that he had become secretary to an employment agency until it closed down, which he estimated had been sometime in the fall of 1930. WINSTON said he was then unemployed for a period during which he searched for jobs as painter and brick mason. He said he

was unsuccessful in getting that type of employment and could not get a job as construction worker because of the widespread unemployment at this time. However, he said that he had received a number of odd jobs such as mowing lawns, cutting hedges, shoveling snow and together with his father succeeded in getting a few odd jobs of various types. During this period of his search for work, he said that he rang doorbells in the wealthier neighborhoods in an effort to get employment as a window washer or porter. During this time WINSTON said regular employment was scarce because it was during the period following the crash of 1929. He said he frequented gatherings of unemployed, usually gathered to discuss problems of jobs, relief and what could be done about it.

(Tr. 14,693) SACHS asked WINSTON whether it was at about that time that he had joined the Young Communist League. WINSTON answered in the affirmative stating that his joining the League followed a gathering where a speech had been made by Mr. BARRY at Paseo Park. BARRY had spoken on the problems of unemployment and the connection of growing lynch violence at that time. WINSTON said BARRY offered a program which interested him which called for the unity of negro and white to meet the common problem of that day. The growing violence against the negro people was intimately connected with the joblessness that existed at that time and because of interest in what BARRY said WINSTON stated that he joined the youth organization. SACHS asked WINSTON whether the BARRY he had just referred to was the same BARRY who had earlier testified as a witness for the defense. WINSTON answered in the affirmative and was then asked whether there had come a time later in the year 1931 when he joined the Communist Party of the United States. WINSTON answered that he had done so late in 1931. SACHS asked him whether his experiences at that time or prior to the time he joined the Young Communist League and the Communist Party have anything to do with his decision to join both of those organizations.

(Tr. 14,694) McOWENY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON answered that the major thing that brought him to the Communist Party at that time was an incident in Marysville, Missouri. The Court interrupted WINSTON to point out that nobody asked him about the latter incident and he felt that the question had been designed to bring out the fact that because of experiences referred to in part by WINSTON he had joined the Young Communist League of the Communist Party. The witness answered that in part the latter was true. SACHS asked the witness whether he had had any other experience prior to joining the Young Communist League and Communist Party which had caused him to join those organizations.

(Tr. 14,695) McOWENY objected. Overruled.

WINSTON gave an affirmative answer to the previous question, stating that the experience had been where RAYMOND GUNN had been tied by a rope and burned on top of a school building, together with the school building, in Marysville, Missouri,

while the National Guard was present with full Officer Complement and had refused to act against the lynch mob on the grounds that they had orders not to act unless a request was made by the Sheriff. The Sheriff did nothing to prevent the lynching and so the school building and the human body were burned to the ground and WINSTON said he had the problem of overcoming the shattered and abandoned hopes of his mother who, understanding that RAYMOND GIBBS was likewise wrong, loved, felt that in the search for employment it would be necessary for he, WINSTON, to go into hostile communities knowing that tensions were being formed by various elements in the community. WINSTON said he helped to quiet the fears of his mother and family by trying to take some form of positive action to prove that negroes and whites in the city of Kansas City, Missouri, could unite on the basis of an intelligent program of democratic action through humanitarian people who were interested in decency and justice.

(TR. 14,696) SACHS asked WINSTON where he had joined the Young Communist League. WINSTON answered that he had joined the League in January, 1931, at Kansas City and had joined the Communist Party during the late summer of the same year. WINSTON said that he had continued to reside in Kansas City after joining the Young Communist League until about the end of November or beginning of December of 1932 and during his residence in Kansas City he said he had engaged in the activities of the Young Communist League. SACHS then asked WINSTON to describe briefly what activities he engaged in in the Young Communist League in Kansas City during the period of his residence there.

(TR. 14,698) McNEELY objected. The Court sustained stating it would permit a description of any official positions held by the witness but did not want a general statement of what he did in the Young Communist League because it felt that would come within the line of ruling made by the Court a month or two earlier.

WINSTON was asked by SACHS whether he had joined the Young Communist League with the intent to overthrow the Government of the United States by force and violence. WINSTON answered in the negative and was then asked to state where he had gone after leaving Kansas City. The witness answered that he had been a delegate on the national hunger march to Washington in that year which was in December, 1932. He said he stayed in Washington possibly a week after which he had gone to New York. SACHS asked the witness what had been the first thing he had done when he had come to New York.

(TR. 14,700) McNEELY objected. The Court overruled the objection after being assured by SACHS that it would be answered by one sentence.

The witness said that upon arriving in New York he had visited the offices of the Young Communist League. SACHS then asked him whether he had entered the school of the Communist League after that visit and WINSTON answered in the affirmative stating that he had studied subjects in political economy, history of the labor movement —



LIT:WGE  
NY 100-81752

(Winston - Direct)  
(TR. 9/20/49)

(TR. 14,701) McKENNEY interrupts to request that the Court be told when, where, who was there and so on in connection with any testimony concerning schools. SACHER said he intended to pass through the subject of the school very quickly and proceed to another subject and didn't want to delay the proceedings. McKENNEY said that the latter was the point he was trying to make and if subjects were to be brought in he wanted to know something about who taught them and all the other things necessary to lay a proper foundation and was objecting to further description of the school until those conditions were met. The Court sustained the objection and McKENNEY asked that WINSTON'S statement that he had studied political economy and history of the labor movement be stricken. The Court said it was letting that portion remain but was not permitting details concerning the teaching in the school without the usual requirements of proof of when, where and who did the teaching.

SACHER asked WINSTON whether he had obtained employment in New York City after completing the courses he had taken at the school and the Young Communist League.

WINSTON answered in the affirmative stating he had worked in the Circulation Department of the "Young Worker", as well as doing a little writing and helping to build a route for the "Daily Worker". The "Young Worker", he said, was the official organ of the Young Communist League. SACHER asked him whether he had about this time become a member of any organization whose membership consisted of the unemployed.

(TR. 14,703) Objection. Overruled.

WINSTON answered that he had become a member of the Unemployed Council which he had originally joined in 1931 while in Kansas City. SACHER asked the witness whether he could relate the activities engaged in by him as a member of the Unemployed Council of New York City.

(TR. 14,703) McKENNEY objected. Overruled. With the Court's permission, McKENNEY pointed out that the question was what activities had the witness been engaged in as a member of the Unemployed Council. The Court said that it was trying to be as liberal as it reasonably could with the witnesses who were testifying and that when it noted a disposition to go into responsive answers and long speeches, it felt compelled to do some restricting. The Court noted that the present witness had not as yet shown any disposition of doing this and since the matter in hand was a matter for the Court's discretion and one of the things that the judges are supposed to be particularly qualified to handle, it was going to go along in the present instance as long as possible and on that theory was allowing the question. McKENNEY said his point was that the present testimony was now back in 1933 and his objection was not on the broadness of the question but because he did not believe it was relevant. The Court replied that the preliminary material had a bearing on the case because of the intent that is involved and for that reason where



the question seemed such as to elicit brief answers that are to the point, the Court was disposed to permit them as it was doing in the present instance.

(Tr. 14,706) WINSTON stated that activities engaged in by him as a member of the Unemployed Council in New York were chiefly connected with his efforts to organize in Harlem some united front conferences made up of the Workers Unemployed League, Unemployed Councils, Souffle Movement, the Young Communist League, the Young People's Socialist League, the various civic and fraternal organizations of Harlem. WINSTON said the object was to have these groups enlist in a campaign to open up the Harlem YWCA on 135th Street for the purpose of housing single and unemployed young workers as an aid to the prevention of crime in Harlem at that time and at the same time as a means of providing sustenance and a place to live for needy youth. Secondly, WINSTON said they undertook through various means to organize action consisting of applications and petitions to various relief organizations. They also petitioned the City Administration of New York City to make provisions for relief for unemployed youth who were unemployed through no reasons of their own and try to insure that there would be no discrimination towards youth because of their unemployment in the granting of relief to young people. WINSTON said that they also, during this period, tried to develop forums of various kinds in order to create public interest among youth and the people at large in a program designed to tackle the unemployment problem of that period. He said this was a basis of the fight for a constructive program which would take into consideration not only the problems of youth but the problems of old age, problem of needy, problem of evictions and the problem of winning unemployment insurance for the people at large. SACHS asked WINSTON whether there had come a time when he, WINSTON, had been elected to an official position in the Unemployed Council.

(Tr. 14,707) McGOWAN objected. Overruled.

WINSTON answered that he had been elected Chairman of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council of Harlem on February 19, 1933. He said during this same period that he was identified with the Unemployed Council, he also continued his employment with the "Young Worker" and the "Daily Worker" and remained as Chairman of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council in Harlem until April of 1933. SACHS asked WINSTON whether he was thereafter elected as Chairman of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council of New York City. WINSTON said that he had been so elected about a month after being elected Chairman of the Youth Council in Harlem. He said that, therefore, he simultaneously occupied the position of Chairman of the city-wide organization of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council of Harlem and as Chairman of the Youth Section of the Unemployed Council of New York City. He said he continued as Chairman of the Harlem Youth Council until April and continued in his position as Chairman of the Youth Council of New York City as a whole until November of the same year. WINSTON said that when he gave up his position in Harlem in April, 1933, he accepted the position of Section Organizer of the Young Communist League in Brooklyn. He said he had been elected to the latter position by an enlarged meeting of the Brooklyn Section Committee of the Young Communist League and thereafter he said he remained Section Organizer of this group in Brooklyn until November.

BRINCE  
NY 100-21752

(Winston - Direct)  
(T. 9/20/45)

(T. 14,710) SACKER asked WINSTON to state briefly and in a similar general way as he had in connection with the Unemployed Council the nature of the activity he engaged in in his capacity as Section Organizer of the Young Communist League in Brooklyn. WINSTON replied that his activities in that area in the main were concerned with the fullest participation of members of the Young Communist League in the union, on the campus and in the communities to render their support for a program for federal appropriations for schools to provide technical training and skills for young workers. At that time the witness said they were particularly interested in opening up the doors of opportunity for youth in shipbuilding and attempted also to get support for a program to raise the age of youth leaving school for purposes of making it possible for them to learn trades and at the same time not to clutter up the unemployed ranks but to learn to study as an aid to alleviating the burden of unemployment. The witness said that they also wanted to enlist support for lowering the working day to six hours instead of the then twelve hour working day which would make possible the absorption of young workers into industry with the adults.

(T. 14,711) Continuing, WINSTON said that they wanted to enlist support for the unemployed youth who were unemployed through no fault of their own. They wanted no discrimination toward the granting of relief because youth are youth. WINSTON said he helped through the medium of the Young Communist League a group of young women at the Aerobox Plant in Brooklyn who had organized a spontaneous strike but had no experience in the conducting of strikes and sought the witness' aid in formulating demands which included 25¢ hourly increase, better plant ventilation, improved sanitary facilities and other points. WINSTON said that he assisted this group in setting up the necessary machinery for their strike, including negotiations committee, picket captains and so on. The witness said he helped to enlist the support of the Young Communist League organization as a whole for the strikers in order that they could get coffee and sandwiches while they were on strike. WINSTON said the strike only lasted a few days and the strikers only gained 12¢ but did secure improved sanitary conditions and other issues that they asked for and thereafter the witness said he was successful in getting a large group of them to join what was known as the Metal Union.

(T. 14,713) Continuing, WINSTON related that in the Red Hook area they had helped to organize forums and meetings and also sold their paper, the "Young Worker" in an effort to secure for the community improved recreational facilities which could be used jointly by Italian and Porto Rican youth, which it was hoped would offset the campaign which existed at that time and which was causing friction between Porto Rican and Italian young people. Other duties as Section Organizer, WINSTON said, consisted of his formulating the agendas for the meetings and checking up on the fulfillment of decisions made by the Section Committee of the Young Communist League in the carrying through of its program.

(T. 14,714) The witness said that he ceased to be the Section Organizer in November, 1933, and in answer to questions from SACKER regarding what he did in November, 1933, WINSTON stated he had gone abroad to study and work. His purpose had been to study the problems of socialist construction in general, as well as the national problem and the other problems of the youth movement. To

further this study he said he went to the Soviet Union having left the United States in November, 1933, and thought that he arrived in the Soviet Union at the end of November or the beginning of December, 1933. He said he stayed in the Soviet Union until May, 1935. During his period of stay there, he said he traveled quite extensively visiting a number of major regions of the national republics. He said he made a study of socialist industries which required visiting a number of plants. In addition he studied trade union problems of the industries and also attended classes which included political economy and Soviet economy.

(Tr. 14,715) McGOVEY interrupts to state that he felt the Court should know the circumstances surrounding the study as well as the exact place and time. The Court asked SACHLER whether he could get the particulars as requested. SACHLER replied that he felt that if McGOVEY wished to develop the circumstances on cross examination he should do it then and did not feel that the present examination should be interrupted for that purpose. The Court then observed that this was one of the things where counsel for the defense and the Court disagreed so frequently that the Court was afraid it had not been sufficiently articulate, otherwise the counsel would have accommodated themselves to the Court's rulings without argument. SACHLER replied that he would conform to the Court's rulings, but he wished to direct WINSTON'S attention to other matters and would ask him to simply refrain from further elaborating on the subject if such was agreeable to the Court. McGOVEY then asked whether SACHLER was asking to have stricken from the record the testimony of the witness that he did go to classes and studied one or two subjects and when McGOVEY was advised that this was not the case, he then moved to have the witness' testimony concerning this stricken because no foundation had been laid for it. The Court ruled that the matter was not of sufficient importance for it to strike it out and, therefore, the Court was permitting it to remain.

(Tr. 14,717) SACHLER asked WINSTON whether he had done anything else in the Soviet Union except attend the classes that he had just referred to in his earlier testimony. WINSTON replied that he had visited a number of republics formerly oppressed by the Czar and had studied the social conditions and problems of the trade unions in relationship to socialized industries. WINSTON said that he returned to the United States after leaving the Soviet Union in May, 1935. At this time he said he became an official of the Ohio Young Communist League, at which time he was residing in Cleveland, Ohio. He said his position in the Young Communist League in Ohio was known as that of Organizational Secretary and he had been elected to that position by the District Committee of the Ohio Young Communist League in June of 1935. He said that his first task in this position consisted of getting acquainted with the organization and its problems since it was a new field for him. He said he helped to organize conferences of various organizations consisting of the Y-C-L, the Future Outlook League, the Young Communist League, the Young Socialist League and various other organizations in Cleveland, for the purpose of trying to initiate in Ohio the policy of uniting the young generation in the fight to defeat fascism and war. In addition to this he said they helped to organize various camp fires as



a form of cultural expression and fraternity among various youth groups for the exchange of experiences on a number of problems affecting the youth. He said they also organized public forums and debates in Ohio and said that he, himself, had done much to bring about the organic merger of the Young Communist League and the Young People's Socialist League at that time.

(T. 14,722) WINSTON said he helped to organize conferences among the membership of the Young Communist League in industry for the purpose of exchanging experience of the young workers from one industry to another on how to organize a mass of unorganized youth in the various industries of Ohio, namely, steel, rubber, auto, electrical and several others. In addition to this, he said his task consisted of organizing the agendas for the District Committees, checking up on the fulfillment of decisions by and through the organization, as well as organizing the various leadership conferences of members of the Young Communist League and the other problems that were connected with the organization.

(T. 14,722) In response to the Court's question concerning the nature of the leadership conferences, WINSTON stated that they consisted of conferences devoted to training branch presidents, as well as members, for executives of clubs. These leadership conferences, he said, also help the young people to exchange experiences in such a form that they could learn the technique of various organizational forums in the conduct of the various types of activities in defense of the working youth. The Court asked WINSTON the nature of the activities in defense of the working youth. WINSTON answered that the problems the young worker was faced with was first of all the problem of the speed-up and he said that to the best of his ability he, WINSTON, tried to aid the young workers in learning how to raise the questions concerning speed-up and other industrial abuses.

(T. 14,723) SACHS asked the witness whether the Young Communist League in Ohio had a District Board in 1935. WINSTON answered in the affirmative and said that in his capacity as Organizational Secretary of the Young Communist League, he was a member of that Board. SACHS then asked WINSTON whether there had been a meeting of the District Board sometime in September, 1935, at which the witness was present and where the discussion concerning the holding of classes by the Young Communist League of Ohio was held. WINSTON answered that there was such a meeting and it was held in the District office of the Young Communist League. He stated that HILL, GATES, WILLIAMSON, FITZGERY, as well as himself, were at the meeting. He pointed out that HILL, GATES and WILLIAMSON were identical with the defendants of the present proceeding while FITZGERY was the Educational Director of the Ohio Young Communist League. SACHS then asked WINSTON to state the nature of the discussion that took place among the aforementioned gentlemen in September, 1935, concerning the holding of classes.

(T. 14,725) McGOHEY objected. Sustained.

SACHS then asked whether there was any decision made at the meeting of the District Board in regard to the holding of classes by the Young Communist League.

(TR. 14,726) McGOHEY objected. The Court notes that 1935 is the period being discussed and wished to hear from SACHAR how it was relevant in the case. SACHAR said he wished to lead up to a class taught by KINSTON in the school on a subject which he felt was relevant to the issues of the case. McGOHEY observed that he did not feel it would be either material or relevant. The Court stated it would permit him to answer the question and thereafter asked KINSTON to tell the Court what the resolution was that was passed to the best of his recollection.

KINSTON answered that the resolutions were that classes, forums and schools be organized for the purpose of acquainting not only the membership of the Young Communist League and its leadership with the decisions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International, but also for the purpose of reaching a wider audience with these people. The Court asked the witness whether he had attended the Seventh World Congress in Russia in 1935. KINSTON answered that he had not attended the Congress. SACHAR then asked the witness whether he had ever read DIMITROFF'S speech.

(TR. 14,727) McGOHEY objected. The Court observed that it hardly seemed conceivable that anybody could be connected with the present trial so long without reading DIMITROFF'S speech and did not see what difference it would make. The Court said it appeared to it that counsel was leading up to showing that the change of policy that FOSTER testified concerning was initiated and developed from the Seventh World Congress and was connected with the meeting in Ohio, but the Court pointed out that this was now denied. SACHAR then denied this claiming all the witness said was that he didn't attend the Congress. SACHAR added that among the things that they wished to show was that KINSTON taught at that time precisely what had just been referred to by the Court. The Court stated, "All right. I will permit it".

(TR. 14,728) SACHAR asked KINSTON whether he had taught a class of the Young Communist League in Ohio. KINSTON answered in the affirmative, stating that he had taught such a class around Thanksgiving in 1935 and recalled that the class was held at the Scoville Section Headquarters of the Communist Party in Cleveland, Ohio. He said he was teaching the class as a member of the Young Communist League and it was a Young Communist League class. KINSTON said he could not recall all of the people who were there, but did remember that they were people selected by the club or the party of the Young Communist League in Ohio. KINSTON was asked what subject he taught.

(TR. 14,729) McGOHEY objected. Overruled.

KINSTON answered that the historic decisions of the Seventh World Congress and its special meeting to the youth in terms of forging a united front of the young generation to fight against fascism was the subject taught by him. SACHAR then asked KINSTON to state as briefly as he could the circumstances of what he had taught the class on the subject. KINSTON stated that he had pointed out to the class that our country was faced with an immediate and present danger, the danger of fascism. He said that he had related that this danger was increased by the Mikado and the Japanese aggression in the Far East under the slogan of developing a co-prosperity sphere,



and by the aggressiveness of German fascism under the slogan of living space, and by MUSSOLINI'S attack upon Ethiopia. He also said the aggressiveness of the fascist powers was endangering not only the peace and security and liberties of their respective peoples, but was endangering the peace and security of the entire world. WINSTON said he had stated that there was a need for the widest possible campaign for the clarification of the issues involved, as well as the need to explain the class connection and fascism, its meaning and its significance. He said they did not get clarity from the press and the ROCKEFELLER, DUPONT, MORGAN interests, which were all tied up by a thousand threads to I. G. FALK and the monopolists' cartel combine were all primarily interested in profits which they placed before and above democracy and the interest of their respective countries. WINSTON said that he also stated that there were many misconceptions abroad that had to be answered and it was the responsibility of the Young Communist League to contribute to the thinking of the youth to help bring about the needed clarity of the issues involved.

(TS. 14,731) Among other things stated by him, he said, were that some of the things requiring clarification were that HITLER in Germany demagogically sold fascism to wide masses of the middle class, small business men, professionals, intellectuals, as being a middle-class revolution against the industrial magnates of Germany. He said he had told the class that a section of the middle class in Germany fell for the demagogy of Hitler, and had already begun to find that they made a fatal error by falling for the illusion consciously spread by Hitler fascism. HITLER made appeals to the farmer that national socialism and his program represented a revolution on the part of the farmers against big industrial international magnates of the cities and wide masses of the farmers in Germany too late found that they had made a fatal error because the situation was that the hand of the junkers of the countryside was strengthened with an increased pauperization of the peasant.

(TS. 14,732) WINSTON said that he had stated that German fascism used one section of the population against the other and that it took advantage of the desires of wide masses of Germans for socialism and called its fascism national socialism, even though there wasn't a grain of socialism in it. WINSTON said that he had told the class that the directing hand of the whole movement in Germany was I. G. FALK, KROPP, THYSS and other big financial interests of Germany, who remained behind the scenes and pulled the wires and, therefore, were able to stamp out every vestige of liberty in Germany, including the trade unions.

(TS. 14,733) WINSTON said that he had also told the class that Americans had to learn from the experience of Germany that Americans must face the responsibility to repel the developing fascism in this country which at that time was expressing itself in the form of the Coughlin movement, the Silver Shirts, the Liberty League, the FKK, and in the vicious attacks upon foreign-born and on militant trade union workers. WINSTON said that he also made statements to the effect that because of these forces, which were accepting the fascist program in this country, they were constituting an increasing greater menace to American democracy.

Continuing, WINSTON said that other statements by him to the class were to the effect that the decisions of the Seventh World Congress of the Communist International

DFA:MCM  
NY 100-51752

(Winston - Direct)  
(In 9/20/49)

were decisions which outlined a program not limited to any particular country, but a program which expressed the innermost feelings of all peoples in all countries in their desire to maintain democratic liberties as a pre-condition for the extension of democratic liberties. Fascism would make the fight for democratic liberties very difficult if not impossible and would set it back for generations to come. WINSTON said that he had also pointed out that the Seventh World Congress took into account the situation then existing in the world and formulated on the basis of Marxist-Leninist science a new political orientation, which program met the innermost feelings and desires and aspirations of the masses of young generation of American people.

(TR 14,734) Continuing, WINSTON stated that in his remarks to the class he had told them that they must study the decisions referred to heretofore to see to what extent the young generation of the country and particularly the youth of Ohio could make contributions of a nature which would help to check the advance of Fascism in the country as a whole and in Ohio in particular. WINSTON further stated that he had said that Fascism did not come to the people with clean hands but came to the people speaking in names of Americanism, concealing its real program from the people and in its programs pitted Catholics against Protestants, Jews against Gentiles, Negroes against whites, workers against the middle classes. WINSTON recalled that he had told the class that Fascism could achieve its objectives in this country only on the basis of created divisions among the people, misdirecting their aspirations and their strivings for democracy and, therefore, the most difficult task to be mastered by young Communists was to answer and expose the demagoguery of Fascism. WINSTON said he told them that the success of the democratic struggle depended upon the efforts of the American people to meet that danger and one of the prime responsibilities of the Young Communist League was to assist in the formation of committees for the purpose of helping to speed up the drive to organize the unorganized industries in the country and in doing this the Young Communist League would have to expose the inspired monopoly propaganda which said that attempts to organize the basic industries was a Communist effort to divert American workers from the real interest of their country.

(TR 14,736) WINSTON said that he also had stated that the job would be difficult but Communists did not shrink from difficult tasks and that if they persevered in the presenting of their program to the workers they would find that the workers would respond in terms of tens of thousands in joining up in the unions of their respective interests. WINSTON said that he also pointed out that there would have to be a conscious effort made to unite this effort at organization of the basic workers in industry with the farmer population of the country and here he cautioned that intense effort would be made on the part of reactionary elements to mobilize the farming population against the City worker and it would be necessary to show the identity of the interest of the farmers with that of the workers. WINSTON also recalled stating that the middle class was being intimidated, frightened, terrorized, and the Communists would have to overcome definite prejudices existing among the middle classes in order to have them recognize their common identity of interest with the workers of industry in the fight against Fascism. Another point WINSTON said that he made at that time was that one could not speak of an effective fight against Fascism unless there existed a solid unity of white and Negro workers in the basic industries which would result in a uniting on a common program of action for democracy.

D. A. 121  
NY 100-91742

(Winston-direct)  
(TR 5/20/4.)

(TR 14,757) WINSTON said that he further pointed out that the Seventh World Congress stated in terms that couldn't be understood that they were defenders of bourgeois democratic liberties and were defenders of democracy. WINSTON said that he also pointed out that it was true that the rights of the Negro people were limited under bourgeois democratic liberties and had also stated that under Fascism not only would those limited rights cease to exist but the possibility of the utter extinction of the Negro people presented itself if there was a Fascist victory. Therefore, WINSTON said that he had stated it was necessary to fight with everything they had, not only to preserve the democratic liberties as they now were, but also to fight for their extension and to incorporate fully the Negro people into that which they justly deserved as democratic rights, namely, the democratic rights of Americans.

(TR 14,758) In order to do this WINSTON said that he had told them there was need to answer the problem of how to build the united front of labor and the people so as to be united on a common program of defensive democracy against Fascism, for peace and against war. One of the best stimulus for this he said was to be the drive to organize the unorganized, and to fight consciously for the effecting or perfecting of a united front. WINSTON said that among the youth he had told them this especially meant the building of the front of the young generation and their aim should be to unite religious groups as well as the YAC and all organizations dedicated to democracy on the basis of a common program of united effort to meet the challenge of fascism. WINSTON recalled pointing out to the group that the Young Communist League had a special contribution to make in this connection and could not make any conditions for this united front except that all participating parties in the united front should be willing to develop a program of united action against fascism.

(TR 14,759) Lastly, WINSTON recalled giving the class the essence of a report which he had heard WILLIAMSON deliver at one of the District Committee meetings and which WILLIAMSON had emphasized that for Ohio there was a great need to build a political mechanism through which the democratic anti-Fascist masses could express themselves politically and one of the needs of the people of Ohio was for the building of a farmer-labor party which would advance a program to curb and check monopolies as well as advancing a program for the enlargement and projection of projects for the unemployed. Other points by WILLIAMSON which WINSTON recalled giving to the class were that the moods of struggle were developing among the workers in every basic industry with the desire for organization being expressed which meant that the Communists, especially the members of the Young Communist League, could render much assistance in bringing about the organization of workers in the mass production industries, and could provide on the basis of their knowledge, experiences and techniques organizational aid in processing grievances and related matters.



(TR 14,740) WINTON said that the foregoing, in the main, was the essence of the problem that he had emphasized, namely, that the Seventh World Congress by emphasizing and developing in a Marxist way its program with its new political orientation also laid a new path, a new road for the development of Socialism in this country because Socialism was the outgrowth of democracy and democracy brought to completion and not the denial of democracy.

SACHER called the Court's attention to the fact that WINTON, in referring to the deliberations of the Seventh World Congress, spoke of them as expressed "in terms that could not be understood" when he probably meant "in terms that could not be misunderstood." The witness agreed with SACHER'S correction of his testimony and the Court agreed to this correction on the record.

(TR 14,741) SACHER then asked WINTON whether he had been elected to the office of the National Organization Secretary of the Young Communist League. WINTON answered that he had been elected to that office in March of 1936 by the National Conference of the Young Communist League. He said his term in that position ran through to the National Convention of the following year, 1937, which he believed was held in May. SACHER asked WINTON to state briefly, in general terms, in what activities WINTON had engaged as National Organization Secretary of the Young Communist League. WINTON said that his first task was to become acquainted with the national structure of the organization and in connection with this he was required to travel extensively to study the problems of the various sub-divisions of the organization. WINTON said his chief responsibility consisted of making a study of the problems, structure, democracy within the organization with the aim in view of later formulating a program for the organization as a whole. In connection with this he said he spoke at various functions representing the organization, conducted classes, gave lectures and did considerable writing for the organization. WINTON was then asked by SACHER whether he had testified that during that period of time he had also made preparation in connection with the holding of the 1937 convention of the Young Communist League. WINTON answered in the affirmative stating that the Declaration of Principles was one of the most important undertakings of that Convention. The Court stated that it did not quite understand how WINTON joined the Communist Party in 1931 and went from one office to another in the Young Communist League. The witness answered that he had been a member of both the Young Communist League and the Communist Party which were two separate and distinct organizations at the same time. SACHER asked WINTON whether there were any duties or activities that he had engaged in in connection with the preparation for the 1937 Convention of the Young Communist League which he had not stated.

(TR 14,744) MC GOWEY objects. Sustained. SACHER states to the Court that he is seeking to lay a foundation for refreshing his recollection.



Exhibit  
NY 100-81751

(Ainstein-direct)  
(TR 8/20/41)

SACHSE then asked WINSTON whether he formulated and issued a call in connection with the 1937 Convention. WINSTON answered in the affirmative.

(TR 14,744) MC GOWEN objects. Sustained.

SACHSE asked WINSTON when the Convention was held.

(TR 14,744) MC GOWEN objects. The Court stated, "Well, he just said it was in May, 1937."

SACHSE then asked WINSTON whether he recalled the exact date of that Convention.

(TR 14,745) MC GOWEN objects. The Court points out that he had just said May 2nd.

SACHSE then asked WINSTON in what capacity he attended the Convention.

(TR 14,745) MC GOWEN objects. Overruled.

WINSTON answered, "as delegate."

SACHSE then exhibited to WINSTON defense exhibit 8xP for identification which was the Declaration of Principles and by-laws of the Young Communist League of the USA and asked him what, if anything, he did in connection with the writing of the Declaration of Principles.

(TR 14,746) MC GOWEN objects. MC GOWEN refers the Court to pages 6730, 61 and 62 of the record pointing out that instant defense exhibit 8xP was first offered when Defendant GREEN was on the stand at which time this exhibit was excluded. Court sustains the objection.

SACHSE, with the Court's permission, stated that the purpose of his present action was to develop the personal position of WINSTON inasmuch as the evidence was aimed to show that he personally wrote the Declaration of Principles as bearing upon his individual intent. SACHSE said the Declaration was ultimately adopted by the Convention and that is what the Defense proposed to prove. The Court stated that it had re-examined the exhibit and was adhering to its ruling. SACHSE then asked the Court whether this ruling should be deemed to have made unnecessary a specific offer. The Court answered in the affirmative stating that if the question were answered affirmatively and the exhibit were offered it would have excluded it on the objection by MC GOWEN. SACHSE then stated, "Well, that sets it up pretty tightly." The Court observed that it thought SACHSE desired to have his position made clear on the record and SACHSE agreed that this was true.

(TR 14,746) Trial adjourned to September 21, 1945.

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: October 7, 1949

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, wa  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(Bufile 100-12304)

The only known handwriting specimens of Paul Robeson in the files of the New York Office are the photostatic copies of passport applications of the subject furnished by the Washington Field Office.

It is requested that the Washington Field Office obtain either photostatic or photographic copies of the original passport applications submitted by the subject and furnish same to the Bureau.

CC: Washington Field Office

MAT:mbs  
100-25857100-12304-166  
RECORDED - 55

EX-62

58 APR 18 1953

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP3 RSC/OMC

51 APR 12 1955

Sept. 24, 1949.

Mr. Hoover  
F.B.I.,  
Washington D.C.

Paul Robeson

Dear Sir: I am enclosing a letter  
that I received from local unit of the  
communist party. If it can be of  
any use to you I will be glad.

Yours truly  
[Redacted Signature]

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

9

RECORDED - 9

100-12304-167  
F B I  
12 OCT 4 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

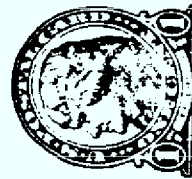
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12/10

BY SP-5 RSB/DM

FIVE

enc - a.c.h. - 9/29/49 - A.C.H.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS  
Cincinnati Committee

To Welcome Paul Robeson  
1064 Flint St.  
Cincinnati 14, Ohio

100-12304-167

GENTLEMEN:

I agree with the protest statements. You

can add my name to it.

Name

Address



Cincinnati Committee to Welcome Paul Robeson  
1064 Flint St.  
Ch 5217

Sept. 15, 1949

Dear Friend,

Enclosed is a Press Release on the undemocratic action of the Board of Education in refusing the use of Stowe school (in the heart of the West End Negro community) for a Paul Robeson civil rights rally.

We are sending you this release because the newspapers of our city have refused to print it.

The growing attacks against civil liberties in our country have recently reached a high danger point in the hoodlum-K.K.K.-police attack against a peaceful Robeson concert in Peekskill, N.Y. Newspapers, public officials and prominent citizens have expressed horror and alarm at this fascist action. Yet the Board of Education in refusing a meeting place to Robeson has acceded to the objectives of this Peekskill mob and similar forces in our city.

The fact of the matter is that a civil rights rally in the Negro community will invite no violence whatever if the city authorities and the Board of Education took a firm stand for free speech. As a matter of record, Paul Robeson is speaking in many cities. The N.Y. Times of Sept. 14th. reports that leaders of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Chicago have spoken out against any demonstrations in connection with Robeson rallies there.

We believe that the technique of denying democratic rights because reactionary hoodlums threaten violence must be halted if free speech is to survive.

Our committee is asking that you support this fight for free speech by doing the following:

- 1-- Write a letter to the Board of Education protesting their action. Get your organization, church or union to do the same.
- 2-- Read the enclosed protest statement. If you agree with it, return the enclosed card. This statement will be sent to the Board of Education. Names will be used only in connection with this statement and not with any other activities of our committee.

We will welcome any comment or suggestions.

Respectfully yours,

G.B. Grigsby  
G.B. Grigsby, Chairman

Note: The Board of Education is located at 216 East 9 St.

### PROTEST STATEMENT

When the Board of Education denied Paul Robeson a place to speak in the West End, it struck a heavy blow at American freedom. We protest that denial as fundamentally un-American.

It is not in the American tradition for any Board to determine what opinions are to be advocated in buildings for community use.

We, the undersigned protest the denial of a school auditorium to Paul Robeson by the Cincinnati School Board as an attack on the right of free speech.

We challenge the statement of the Board that the meeting cannot be permitted because the Board fears violence. Are we to understand that the City of Cincinnati is no longer able to defend a citizen's right to speak--that it is no longer able to maintain law and order? If so, the Board has invited every hoodlum group in town to threaten violence as a means of preventing the opposition from speaking.

Not the opinions of Paul Robeson, but his right to state them is the issue here. It is meaningless to pretend that a man has the right of free speech when public auditoriums, open to others, are denied him. That is censorship---not free speech.

We submit that Freedom is the most valuable heritage of the American people. We submit that the arbitrary action of the School Board violates freedom in our community. We therefore call on the Board to reconsider its ill-advised action. We call on the City Council to state clearly that the City is able and willing to protect free speech. We call on other citizens to join us in this protest.

Yesterday's action of the Board of Education denying the use of Stowe school for a civil rights rally featuring Paul Robeson is a blow against free speech and civil liberties. The Board of Education is attempting to deny to thousands of Cincinnatians their inalienable right to peacefully assemble and petition for redress of grievances.

The so-called "reasons" given by the Board for their denial are a hypocritical cover-up for their anti-Negro, anti-democratic decision. The Board, which has never had Negro representation, says that there may be violence at such a meeting. In effect the Board is saying that from now on the anti-democratic elements in the city--hoodlums, fascists and K.K.K.'ers--will determine who shall be permitted the right to speak and assemble in Cincinnati. It was in this identical manner that Germany started on the path to fascism that eventually cost American lives.

The Board charges a meeting with Paul Robeson might "engender racial strife". This ridiculous statement comes from a body which itself is guilty of promoting "racial strife" every school day by its policies of segregation and discrimination in many aspects of school activity. The stock argument of the southern bourbons is to claim that speaking out and fighting discrimination provokes racial strife. The projected Robeson meeting will call for unity of Negro and white against discrimination and racial strife.

The Board of Education presents a challenge to all Cincinnatians, whether they agree with Robeson or not. Does democracy and free speech exist in our city?

We call on all city officials, progressives, the Negro people and all democratic minded men and women to join with us in this fight to keep the banner of democracy and freedom aloft in Cincinnati.

G. B. Grigsby, Chairman  
Cincinnati Committee to Welcome  
Paul Robeson  
1064 Flint St.  
Ch 5217

September 27, 1949

RECORDED

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated September 24, 1949, with enclosure, has been received.

INDEXED

I wish to express my appreciation for your action in bringing to my attention the information which you have supplied, and I am grateful for the interest which prompted your communication.

I am taking the liberty of enclosing some material which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Enclosure

Dir.'s Test.

Don't be Duped by Comm.

God or Chaos?

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 RSD/K

ARA:fk

NOTE: Correspondent encloses a mimeographed form which he received from the Cincinnati Committee to Welcome Paul Robeson, 1064 Flint Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, described by correspondent as the local unit of the Communist Party.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 12

SEP 28 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/13/49

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

There is being forwarded to the Bureau one undated clipping from PRAVDA entitled "KOMUNISTI bojuju za slobodu celého ludstva", and also the publication "Beseda venkauské radiny", received from [REDACTED], who indicates that these publications comment on Robeson's travels in the Soviet Union. The publication "Beseda venkauské radiny" carries an article concerning Robeson on Page 7. b7c - b7D

It is requested that the Bureau translate, and if the articles appear to be of pertinent information, forward these to the Office of Origin.

cc New York

100-8602  
LSC:DB2 ENCL  
36

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 RSG/clm

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100-12304-168  
F B I  
13 OCT 14 1949

Letter  
FGN: LWH  
10/21/49



October 21, 1949

SAC, New Haven

Director, FBI

PAUL HOMESON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(Your File 100-8602)

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated October 13, 1949.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/18/50 BY SP5 R-6/m

ENCL

Enclosure

100-12304

New York

REGISTERED MAIL

168

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 17

OCT 21 1949 P.M.

FGN:LNH

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

36 OCT 28 1949

Glitcher  
Baumgardner

TRANSLATION FROM SLOVAK

SUBJECT : PAUL ROBESON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

- - -

UNDATED NEWSPAPER CLIPPING

A Significant Statement of PAUL ROBESON in NEW YORK

THE COMMUNISTS FIGHT FOR THE FREEDOM OF ALL MANKIND

Negroes will no longer die on foreign battlefields  
in the interest of Imperialists.

(CTK) NEW YORK .- On his return from MOSCOW the celebrated singer PAUL ROBESON spoke on Monday evening in the Negro Section of NEW YORK at a rally attended by about 5,000 colored workers and many white persons. ROBESON expressed his sincere thanks for the cordial welcome and talked about his trip to EUROPE and participation in the World Peace Congress at PARIS.

He told about his previous phase of life and present activity and stated: "We hate the criminal capitalistic system and shall never permit that anyone by virtue of my personal success justifies the relations of Americans with 14 million members of the colored people. The last journey has convinced me that American Imperialism wants to gain world hegemony by means of the M-Plan. Already the West-European countries have completely lost their freedom. American big capital dictates to Western Europe what to do, what to produce, what to purchase and from whom to buy. Besides this influence upon Western Europe the M-Plan intends to enslave the colony completely, how otherwise the West-European or English bankers can pay Wall Street then with raw materials, gold, copper, uranium and so on.

The American Imperialists who have bribed our Negro leaders and shot at us, whenever we tried to vote independently, are terrorizing and pushing us into a war which we do not want, accumulating wealth at the expense of our blood and killing work.

I witnessed a beautiful life when I was in the Republic of Czechoslovakia, in Poland and in the USSR. Thousands of people, men, women and children asked me to tell you about their love and sympathies for the sufferings of our colored brethren and sisters, so much that I wanted to cry many times. These people welcomed me

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DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 RSG/CM

ENCLOSURE

100-12304-168

so cordially that I shall never forget it. They not only greeted me as the singer PAUL ROBESON, but also as your and the colored people's spokesman from AMERICA and representative of a circle characterizing the AMERICA OF WALLACE and the PROGRESSIVE PARTY, as well as of the 12 leaders of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA. Outstanding statesmen of these countries received me with the greatest respect because I was your delegate.

I visited STALINRAD also. I stood at the historical place, where the heroic people of STALINGRAD fought at the mighty VOLGA so that also you, you and myself, be saved from HITLER! All people in the USSR desire peace and a happy life. Freedom is theirs already. I deeply love the SOVIET UNION.

The people of the SOVIET UNION, of the countries with a People's Democracy in CENTRAL EUROPE, of the progressive representations of West-European countries and colored people whom I met in PRAGUE and MOSCOW, were in the majority COMMUNISTS. The COMMUNISTS were the first to offer their lives for our liberty and the freedom of all mankind."

In concluding PAUL ROBESON appealed to the American colored people to unite in the struggle for their liberty. He stated: "If you unite you will get laws against lynching adopted and your right to vote and work. You will gain nothing, if we face a new war with our closest allies and friends in the whole world. We no longer want to die on foreign battlefields in the interest of imperialists and warmongers. We wish to aid in the struggle for peace, for liberty and freedom of the colored people."

The Negro-leader HOWARD and the leader of the COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA DAVIS heartily welcomed ROBESON and stated that the colored people will never support a capitalistic war.

FGN:LWH

10/20/49

TRANSLATION FROM CZECH

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

From "HESEDA VINKOVSKÉ RODINY" (RURAL FAMILY MAGAZINE), PRAGUE,  
June 24, 1949, Page 7.

THE MAN WHOSE WEAPON IS A SONG

CZECHOSLOVAKIA was visited by one of the leading contemporary fighters for the rights of the African colored people and freedom of the colored people in capitalistic AMERICA — the world famous singer PAUL ROBESON who is 56 years old now.

ROBESON was enthused about our country. He not only admired its external beauty, but above all, that CZECHOSLOVAKIA is actually a country of a free people which to him, the man from the West, as he called himself, seemed like a fairy-tale. In the capitalistic world his colored brethren are exposed to the most unheard-of oppressions, just because the color of their skin is not like that of the slave traders. Racism, that most abominable offspring of FASCISM, obviously flourishes in capitalistic countries more than in FASCIST GERMANY.

ROBESON is a man of great culture and political knowledge. He is an advocate of the SOVIET UNION (also in PRAGUE he sang many Russian songs and held good Russian conversations) and respected the fact that in this Socialist country the people are judged by a different measure than the color of their skin.

But with us he felt like a free man and promised to come back. This man whose weapons are his boundless beautiful voice and songs which ring freedom, announced in PRAGUE that he will sing for no one in the world but the working people. Turning to AMERICA where his wife and son live, he also defended the 12 persons who have been imprisoned for their sympathies with the SOVIET UNION.

We wish that all of us can say if this brave man should visit us again: "Today nobody envies us. The workers of AMERICA, without exception, no matter if black or white, enjoy the same liberty today as the workers and farmers in CZECHOSLOVAKIA." - j.sv,



**Pictures:**


PAUL ROBESON before his appearance in the Winter Stadium at PRAGUE, where he sang for the workers.

PAUL ROBESON together with similar warriors for the rights of the oppressed -- FREDERICK C. SMITH and HENRY WALLACE.

PAUL ROBESON singing to the newsmen at PRAGUE.

"Appreciate your freedom", said PAUL ROBESON to the people of PRAGUE, "The working people in the West envy you much".

A white girl heartily embraced by the black man, a scene which would not be found in America.

  
FGN:AB .B-  
10-20-49



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : *ghk* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON, with alias  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C  
(Bufile 100-12304)

DATE: October 13, 1949

ReNYlet to the Bureau dated October 7, 1949, requesting this office to obtain copies of original passport applications of the above subject and furnish same to the Bureau for purposes of being used as handwriting specimens. By letters dated July 8 and July 18, 1949, certified copies of eight passport applications made by subject were transmitted to the New York Division for possible use in the current Communist trial in New York City in which the submission of all evidence and testimony has been concluded.

In view of the large amount of requests which this office makes of the State Department for such material, it is suggested that the New York Division utilize the duplicating facilities at its disposal to copy the aforementioned passport applications for the purpose desired.

SAS:cl  
100-19021

cc - New York (100-25857)

RECORDED - 99

100-12304-169

17 OCT 14 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/18/80 BY SP-5 RSD  
CLM

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC GUY HOTTEL, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: October 14, 1949

The rally for PAUL ROBESON, scheduled at 8:30 P.M. at Turner's Arena, 14th and W Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C., October 13, 1949, was held as scheduled. The rally was a very orderly affair and no incidents of rowdiness occurred. The arena was completely filled and the estimates of the attendance were between two thousand and twenty-five hundred persons, of which approximately seventy-five percent were colored.

The rally was opened by WINSTON EDWARDS, a member of the Civil Rights Congress, announcing the singing of the Star Spangled Banner. Following the singing of the National Anthem, EDWARDS made a short greeting to the audience and then introduced as Master of Ceremonies, EDWARD FISHER, President of the United Cafeteria Workers, Washington, D.C., local.

FISHER stated that the rally was being held in protest of the Government's Jim Crow and segregation policy. He stated that the Government was the biggest employer in the District of Columbia and should be expected to set the pattern for other employers but that the Governmental pattern is a Jim Crow pattern and in pointing out this fact, he stressed the recent incidents at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, on 14th Street, where the buildings have segregated locker rooms, lavatories, etc. FISHER introduced from the platform OLIVER T. PALMER, MARIANNE LAUTMAN MAJCHREZYK, Rev. L. P. COLLINS, HENRY THOMAS, GERTRUDE EVANS, Executive Secretary of the Progressive Party, THOMAS RICHARDSON, ANGUS McDONALD, and GEORGE MURPHY, of United Negro and Allied Veterans of America. These persons were just introduced from the platform and did not speak. FISHER then introduced Dr. JOHN CAMPER (ph), of Baltimore.

CAMPER made the statement, "I served in the First World War, my son served in the Second, and I will not have my grandson serve in a Third. — No one nation, no one group has all the brains. — Since the Soviet Union has the Atom Bomb, there is no other way than the way to peace." CAMPER also made some derogatory remarks concerning the 81st Congress, and indicated that it was a rotten, corrupt, bi-partisan Congress, which had failed to pass a single measure against segregation.

The next speaker introduced was EULALIA BOWIE, who was introduced as the Secretary of House Workers, Inc. Miss BOWIE indicated that she represented the House Workers in Washington, D.C., and that they stood behind PAUL ROBESON. She said that her group was about eight hundred strong and "We back any program that PAUL ROBESON may put up."

GGB:dm  
100-19021  
cc: New York

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 12/18/00 BY SP5 RSE/BLM

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100-69266

Letter to Director, FBI  
Re: PAUL ROBESON

October 14, 1949

~~PALMER WEBBER~~ was the next speaker. He made the statement that "We do not yet have a white American of the courage and stature of PAUL ROBESON."

The following speaker was Dr. E. FRANKLIN ~~FRASIER~~, of Howard University. ~~FRASIER~~ indicated that the present negro problem is the result of what he called a "colossal lie" which was originally invented to justify negro slavery in this country.

Following ~~FRASIER~~'s speech, FISHER introduced MARY CHURCH TERRELL. She, however, did not speak.

FISHER then introduced WILLIAM L. ~~PATTERSON~~, Executive Secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and ~~PATTERSON~~ made the statement, "It looks like we are on the march, and this is Washington, D.C., that is on the march. Well, we have got the greatest American living as our leader — the greatest living American in the year 1949 is a black man, PAUL ROBESON, marching to peace and freedom, and the FBI and any others here from the Government can take that back to HARRY TRUMAN." He stated, "The people are answering back from Peekskill, Harlem, Detroit, Los Angeles, Cleveland, and Washington, D.C., and 'let's gain our freedom now'."

~~PATTERSON~~ then continued with the contribution speech, and contributions were announced from the following: RAY PINKSON, \$100.00, SCOTT NEERING, Committee of Washington, D.C., \$50.00, MARCUS GOLDMAN, \$25.00, JOE RINIS, \$25.00, JACK GOLDMAN, \$25.00, United Public Workers of America, \$50.00, ALBERT PEARLMAN, \$25.00, Petworth Club, Communist Party, \$10.00, Communist Party of Baltimore and Washington, \$15.00, HENRY THOMAS, \$10.00, Dr. STAPLES, JR., \$10.00, ANNE KING, \$5.00, Dr. THOMAS WILLISTON, \$5.00, WILLIAM L. ~~PATTERSON~~, \$5.00, IRVING REINGOLD, \$5.00, Veterans of Peekskill, \$5.00, Young Progressives of America, Washington, D.C., \$5.00, Progressive Party Club, 14th Ward, Baltimore, Maryland, \$2.00.

Following the contributions, WILLIAM J. ~~HUNT~~, Co-Manager of the Washington Bookshop, announced the sale of phonograph records concerning the Peekskill incident and literature from the Washington Bookshop on sale in the lobby of the arena.

A few songs were led by BETTY ~~SANDERS~~, of New York, and at 10:30 P.M., PAUL ROBESON made his appearance. He was presented with a scroll by Mrs. LILLY JAMES, Vice-President of the Local Cafeteria Workers. He received a rousing applause.

Letter to Director, FBI  
Re: PAUL ROBESON

October 14, 1949

ROBESON's speech was interspersed with songs by him and he spoke from approximately 10:38 P.M. to 11:15 P.M. He suggested the impeachment of Judge MEDINA. He stated that Peekskill was a sign of weakness in American fascism, and said that he would still stand with DENNIS FOSTER and BENJAMIN DAVIS, even though they have been on trial in New York. He said that the negro people had not spoken out strongly enough and that if they had a few weeks ago, maybe instead of TOM CLARK on the Supreme Court, CHARLES HOUSTON might be in his place. He said that there was no question about his loyalty to America, but that he would have nothing to do with the DULLES' Fascists, the RANKINS of Mississippi, and the COXes of Georgia. He said that the American negroes are finding friends among the thirty million Nigerians, the West Indian Negroes, and the people of Communist China, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia, and that they may also find a friend in Japan.

The meeting closed following an announcement that a collection of over \$1700.00 had been taken.

GGB:dm  
100-19021

cc: New York



[REDACTED] b7c/b7D  
September 13, 1949

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Chief, F.B.I.  
Washington, D.C.,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/9/80 BY SP5 RJB/CUM

29318

Dear Sir:

I will identify myself first before going into the subject of this letter.

The writer is [REDACTED] who in 1941-42 sent to your office carbon copies of [REDACTED] stories [REDACTED] on phases of Japanese propaganda among lower classes of Negroes, throughout several sections of this country. You doubtless may have these releases in your files now for reference.

In Roi Uttley's prize-winning best-seller, "New World A-Coming", the bulk of the last chapter titled "Made in Japan" [REDACTED]

THE PAUL ROBESON AFFAIR

During the past year I have just made a successful recovery from the threat of total blindness. In spite of the affliction, which brought temporary cessation to my duties as an [REDACTED], Headquarters, Air Materiel Command, Wright-Patterson Air Base, I have followed closely the trend of all subversive activities.

Robeson's activities and utterances are following the exact pattern of the previous Japanese agents and minions--except that the present is being carried out openly and with flaunted bravado. It is much better organized; it is interracial; it has more funds supporting it; and it appears to rely on inviolate constitutional barriers of free speech. However, Robeson should be checked, before a full development begins spreading into the midwest, on the same scale it now exists in the east.

in 1946 especially, and in 1947, I became interested in the efforts of organized labor in the area. But I soon saw a distinct red tinge was appearing in the ranks of the CIO, which since has lessened

As a member of [REDACTED]

discussed this matter in detail with [REDACTED] at Fort Hayes, and [REDACTED]

unc - actn - 9/13/49 - ACP

RECORDED 87 100-12304-171  
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of Cleveland, then chairman of the committee.

Now, at a time when this area is more secure from such elements than it has been in a decade, there looms up a potential threat in the spread westward of such red philosophies as sponsored brazenly by Robeson.

Unfortunately, he is being accorded the very fanfare and publicity sought, with the spotlight focused on him, his group, and the theories they embrace. This in itself will attract followers who fail to look beyond the surface, if permitted to continue unchecked.

29319

Recently I have sounded out elements of both races in this section, and I find almost to a man they all are opposed to Robeson's sentiments. Just how long this will remain as such is problematic. If Robeson is permitted to go unchecked, then freedom of speech may become license for a dangerous and subtle connivance shrouded in secrecy.

I do not believe Robeson commands any following in the midwest or West, except in a casual appreciation of his artistry on the concert stage. But, an unbridled continuation of present actions and utterances will certainly create a halo around the man to the same strata of humanity to which previous Japanese propaganda was acceptable.

Since the war, a new and beneficial tolerance has developed and spread throughout this section. It will continue if unaffected by extraneous infiltrations of damaging thought.

Only a few days ago, officials at Cincinnati refused the use of Stowe school there for a Robeson appearance, indicating just how much the tranquility hereabouts is protected.

Cincinnati and Dayton are melting-pots for various conflicting ideas of a sectional nature. In them the inhibitions of one group and the prohibitions of another are harmonized successfully, and this has been going on for more than a quarter-century.

I sincerely hope a solution may be found for this growing situation.

Very truly yours,

[REDACTED]

b7c

/b7D

September 20, 1949

RECORDED 87

X-3

100-12304-171

23346

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/8/80 BY SP-5 RSD/MLM

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter dated September 13, 1949, has been received and you may be sure that your action in making available to me the views expressed in your communication is very much appreciated.

If at any time you come into possession of information relating to subversive activities or other matters coming within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, I would appreciate your contacting Mr. A. E. Osthoff, Special Agent in Charge of our Cincinnati Office, 637 United States Post Office and Court House Building, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 3

★ SEP 21 1949 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC: Cincinnati with copy of incoming.

NOTE: File 100-135-152 reflects [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reported to the Bureau by the Army in July, 1943.

File 100-135-10-33 is a Cincinnati Office report of July 26, 1943, setting out letter dated May 8, 1943, from [REDACTED] to the Dayton Chamber of Commerce protesting against racial segregation and saying [REDACTED]

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

60 OCT 25 1949

QUARANTINE

RECEIVED FBI  
SEP 20 5

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[REDACTED]  
September 20, 1949

29317

File 100-88-143-148 reflects letter of June 9, 1949, from [REDACTED] enclosing second of a series of articles [REDACTED] regarding Japanese sympathizers and negro organizations, and he received a cordial letter of thanks with the request that he contact our Field Office.

File 61-777-11-66 is Cleveland Office report of May 1, 1944, which lists one [REDACTED] as a member of the "Young Communist League."

File 100-342170-191 reflects that [REDACTED] colored, attended a meeting of the Communist Political Association at [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] b7C b7D

File 100-3-10-1187, page 45, and File 100-302396 reflect that one [REDACTED], was reportedly engaged in Communist activities and had been inducted into the U. S. Navy.

File 67-189580, an old applicant file on [REDACTED] noted as "killed" in Personnel Records. ←

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: September 23, 1949

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON  
INTERNAL SECURITY-C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

The above captioned subject is scheduled to present a concert at Wrigley Field in Los Angeles on Friday evening September 30 under the auspices of the California Eagle, local Negro publication which is celebrating its seventieth anniversary. The California Eagle is edited by CHARLOTTA BASS, who has in the past supported the Communist Party policies and front organizations, as well as invoking the Communist Party line in connection with the news and editorial policies of the paper.

Reliable sources of information concerning Communist Party activities in the Los Angeles area have advised that FRANCES WILLIAMS, who has been identified as a member of the Communist Party locally, is in charge of the arrangements for this concert, while WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, Negro Chairman of the Los Angeles County Communist Party Minorities Commission has been assisting with the concert arrangements as a member of the steering committee. Confidential informants further advised that all Communist Party members in the Los Angeles area have been instructed to attend this concert and the Communist Party through its numerous branches, is active in the sale and distribution of concert tickets.

[redacted] who is familiar with the security functions of the Los Angeles Police Department, has advised that that agency is taking every precaution to prevent the development of any riot in connection with this concert. This informant has further advised that the Police Department does not know of any planned interruptions of this concert by any local group. However, the Department feels that there will be a large crowd of curious people and should some slight incident take place which would inspire violence or violent action, that the Communist Party members would undoubtedly be prepared for immediate participation.

It is conceivable, further, according to [redacted] that the Communist Party locally might endeavor to foment an incident at the concert in order to arouse the crowd. [redacted] has further advised that the Los Angeles Police Department is assigning 1500 officers to duty in the vicinity of Wrigley Field for the event.

The Los Angeles Police Department desires that no guard of private individuals accompany ROBESON and that these instructions will be complied with, inasmuch as the Department is responsible for the policing of public

JMC:JMM  
100-25861  
CC New York

RECORDED - 51

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4 OCT 25 1949

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CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RSG/ [redacted]

REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW 12/18/90

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 23, 1949

events. These instructions have been issued subsequent to the receipt of information by the Department that ROBESON would be accompanied by an honor guard composed of members of the American Veterans Committee, which group would undoubtedly be composed of a number of Communist Party members.

According to [REDACTED] it is the desire of the Police Department to undertake the policing of this concert in such a manner so that they may ascertain how efficient and effectively various units of the Department could be mobilized in the event of a disaster or national emergency.

[REDACTED] of Alert Magazine, (Anti-Communist publication in Los Angeles) advises that the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion has adopted a resolution requesting all posts of the American Legion to remain away from the ROBESON meeting and not to participate officially or otherwise in any demonstration in connection with it. Copies of this resolution have been sent to other civic and patriotic organizations in the area with a suggestion that they pass a similar resolution and similarly counsel their membership.

[REDACTED] advised that the Conference of Civic Organizations (composed of various civic and patriotic organizations in the Los Angeles area) held a press conference on September 21, 1949, at which time they also adopted a policy of ignoring the ROBESON meeting entirely.

On September 19, 1949 after MYRA TANNER WEISS, local Chairman of the Socialist Workers Party had announced through the circulation of letters in the city of Los Angeles that an army of 3,000 picked men would serve as a "defense guard" for the ROBESON meeting, the Los Angeles City Council passed a unanimous resolution recommending that the ROBESON concert be "ignored with a monumental silence and contempt". The City Council, according to a news article appearing in the Los Angeles Examiner on September 19, 1949 termed the concert a "Communist trap of mob violence".

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, efforts will be made to have reliable confidential informants present at the meeting; however, no Special Agents will attend the meeting or otherwise be present in the immediate vicinity.

The Bureau will be advised of any important developments in connection with this matter.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

FROM : R. W. Wall *R. W. Wall*

SUBJECT: PAUL ROBESON  
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

DATE: October 18, 1949

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE:

To suggest that the attached SAC letter be sent to the field advising the manner in which Robeson should be described in loyalty reports.

BACKGROUND:

Recent loyalty reports have increasingly been referring to Robeson and it is felt that a uniform thumbnail sketch describing him should be contained in Bureau loyalty reports. Accordingly, the main file covering Robeson has been reviewed and the attached thumbnail sketch prepared.

STATUS:

Pending.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached SAC letter containing a thumbnail sketch of Robeson be sent to the field; however, it is recommended this thumbnail sketch be routed to the Internal Security Section for its approval prior to being sent to the field.

Attachment

RW:man

RECORDED - 69

EX-33

23 NOV 2 1949

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/9/80 BY SP-5 RJG/CLM

100-12304-173

68 NOV 10 1949

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

OCT 28 1949

TELETYPE

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/9/80 BY SP-5 RSG/CM

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 23

28

7-01P

DIRECTOR

URGENT

PAUL ROBESON, IS-C. INFO RECEIVED THAT PEOPLE-S PARTY WILL SPONSOR  
CAMPAIGN SOCIAL IN NEW BRITAIN, CONN. ON OCT. THIRTIETH, NINETEEN  
HUNDRED FORTY NINE. ROBESON REPORTED UNABLE TO ATTEND BUT MISS  
HOPE FOYE, NEGRO SINGER AND RESIDENT OF MERIDEN, CONN. WILL ATTEND.  
MISS FOYE APPEARED AT BOTH OF ROBESON-S CONCERTS IN PEEKSKILL, NY.  
FURNISHED FOR INFORMATIVE PURPOSES.

NEW HAVEN ADVISED  
HOLD PLS

RECORDED - 124

INDEXED - 124

EX-79

100-12304-174

5 NOV 2 1949

cc Mr. F. L. Litcher

C-9-

Dear Mr Hoover:

Get him, please!!

Sincerely,

G. I. R. -7

Convent ~~for~~ and 4 are kept  
the next day of the Communist  
movement stopped — the  
County.

100-12304-175  
~~100-12304-172~~

4 OCT 28 1954

RECORDED - 126

RECORDED - 126

INDEXED - 126

4 OCT-28

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/19/80 BY SP-5

61 NOV 7 1949

SP-5 RSG/CHM

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) \_\_\_\_\_ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) Department of State, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBI Headquarters File 100-12304-176

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XXXXXX  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  
X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) (b)(1) with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Document(s) originating with the following government agency(ies) \_\_\_\_\_, was/were forwarded to them for direct response to you.

\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) referred for consultation to the following government agency(ies); \_\_\_\_\_ as the information originated with them. You will be advised of availability upon return of the material to the FBI.

Above Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

To protect information which is currently and properly  
classified pursuant to Executive Order 12065.

☐ For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

FBI Headquarters file 100-12304-177

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
 X FOR THIS PAGE X  
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



100-12304-177

AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

Date: ~~RECORDED~~ - 78  
November 28, 1949

To: [REDACTED]  
c/o The American Embassy  
Ottawa, Ontario, Canada

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: PAUL ROBESON, WAS.  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Re Bureau Radiogram dated November 25, 1949.

Attached are the following photostatic copies of newspaper items concerning Paul Robeson:

2 copies of an article entitled "Probers Told Robeson Is Veteran Red," which appeared in the Washington, D. C. Times Herald dated July 15, 1949.

2 copies of an article entitled "Soviet Is Country 'I Love Above All,'" which appeared in the Evening Star of Washington, D. C. dated June 15, 1949.

2 copies of an article entitled "Robeson's Peace Message," which appeared in the London, England issue of the Daily Worker dated February 18, 1949.

2 copies of an article entitled "Robeson Praises Seattle On Attitude Toward Race," which appeared in the Seattle Star of Seattle, Washington, dated February 12, 1946.

2 copies of an article entitled "The Story of Paul Robeson," which appeared in the Magazine Section of the Worker dated April 16, 1944.

The Worker is the Sunday edition of the Daily Worker, an east coast Communist newspaper published in New York City.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAILED 12  
NOV 28 1949  
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 12/9/80 BY SP-5 [signature]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to:

11-25-49

29313

C/O THE AMERICAN EMBASSY  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA

URGENT  
RADIOGRAM

PAUL ROBESON, WAS, IS - C. REUR

NO OPEN DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE TO PROVE SUBJECT'S CP AFFILIATIONS AVAILABLE  
AT BUREAU. HOWEVER, NEWSPAPER ITEMS REFLECTING PRO-RUSSIAN ATTITUDE  
AND COMMUNIST LEAKINGS WILL BE FORWARDED AMSD.

HOOVER

NR. 120

Enc. 2, 3, 4, 5  
0100-0125  
ch. 0100-0125

RET:GAS

G.I.R.-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/9/80 BY SP-5 RSC/UK

RECORDED - 115

100-12304-178

4 NOV 29 1949

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE  
RECEIVED REC. ROOM  
JAN 25 5 40 PM '49

56 DEC 6 1949

SENT VIA Radio 11/25/49 8:58 P.M.

Per [Signature]

SAC, New York

December 5, 1949

Director, FBI

PAUL ROBESON

INFORMATION CONCERNING

RECORDED - 97

*100-12304-179*  
The following anonymous note was received at the Bureau postmarked at New York, New York, November 28, 1949.

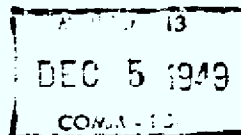
The note is as follows:

"If you want something on Robeson the Negro singer. He visits a white girl at 22 East 89th Street, NYC apartment. Calls her his secretary. He goes up in a self-service elevator don't know what floor."

The above is furnished for your information.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

MMK:dm  
*180 dm*



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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *12/9/80* BY *SP-5 RSC/CLM*



GRAND  
STATION

NEW YORK  
RECEIVED  
DEC 12 1968

W. DE ROOVER  
FBI  
Washington

Crime Dept.

STATIONARY COMMUNICATION  
FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

From [unclear]  
To [unclear]  
Subject: [unclear]  
[unclear] on. Roberson  
the negro singer  
blacks to a white  
girl at 22 East 89th  
St. New York City.  
Calls her her secretary  
[unclear] he goes up  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]  
[unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

RECORDED - 97

RECORDED  
DEC 7 1968

68 DEC 12

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 12/13/00 BY SP-5 [unclear]